FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PALESTINIAN MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS UNDER 'ARAFAT

JN081441 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 8 Aug--The Palestinian revolution's Higher Military Council held an extraordinary meeting today under PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The Palestinian news agency reported that the meeting concerned the situation in southern Lebanon and ways to confront the continuing Zionist aggression against refugee camps and border villages.

PLO'S AL-FAHUM STRESSES REJECTION OF UN RESOLUTIONS

LD090850 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0737 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, has stressed that the PLO rejects the Security Council's Resolutions 242 and 338 because they do not deal with the Palestinian problem as a problem of a people struggling to realize their legitimate national rights, that is, their rights to return, self-determination and the establishment of their state in the land of Palestine.

In a statement made to AR-RIYAD and published today, Al-Fahum says that the organization's stance regarding these resolutions is firm and not subject to debate or compromise because the two resolutions are, in fact, working toward the elimination of the Palestinian question.

He adds that the PLO cannot give a final view until a new resolution is passed by the Security Council differing in essence from Resolution 242, and only then could the organization, represented by its national council, gives its view on the new resolution. Al-Fahum stresses that Israel, through the Camp David agreements and so-called self-rule, is working for the elimination of the Palestinian question, and the perpetuation and legitimacy of Israeli occupation.

PFLP-GENERAL COMMAND LEADER CRITICIZES 'ARAFAT

JN082034 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command, has declared that the Palestinian resistance must not pose as a partner in the legitimate government in Lebanon or involve itself in the country's internal conflict. He said that in his opinion the Palestinian resistance's main objective must be to hold to its positions in southern Lebanon so as to continue the battle against Israel.

In a statement published in the Lebanese paper ASH-SHARQ today, Jibril added: We support Lebanese legitimacy but we cannot agree to our expulsion from Lebanon which the militias and Sa'd Haddad are demanding.

Jibril said that the Palestinian resistance fell into U.S. and Israeli traps in the past, and that the Camp David agreement, the plans to resettle Palestinians in the Arab countries and the amendment of UN Security Council Resolution 242 are all traps which are still being laid for the resistance.

Regarding relations between the various Palestinian groups within the PLO, Jibril blamed the Fatah movement for the failure to reach an accord within the PLO. He said that political power is actually in the hands of the movement headed by 'Arafat. Jibril denied the existence of any real democracy within the PLO, saying: Fatah blames the PLO for its own mistakes and takes credit for all victories.

Regarding Palestinian-Jordanian relations, Jibril announced that the talks between the two sides have not achieved any fruitful results, because King Husayn is not willing to make any concession on the presence of the resistance in Jordan.

PLO'S FRANJI ASSESSES MIDEAST SITUATION, PLO POLICY

DW081007 West Berlin Sender Freies Berlin in German 1600 GMT 4 Aug 79 DW

[Reporter Heber interview with Abdallah Franji, PLO representative in Bonn; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In past weeks there was, among other things, a meeting between PLO Chairman 'Arafat, Austrian Federal Chancellor Kreisky and SPD Chairman Brandt. There was also a statement from the European Community states containing sharp criticism of Israel's Mideast policy. Contacts between German politicians and PLO representatives have increased considerably, and it is said that a new formulation of UN Resolution 242 is under discussion. Mr Franji, is the Mideast problem developing as the Palestinians want it?

[Answer] Yes, naturally. We note that 30 years after the expulsion of the Palestinians, the Palestinian factor--seen politically--is being recognized by most countries of the world. This was demonstrated by the meeting between Kreisky, Brandt and 'Arafat. Other things demonstrate this as well: The meeting was actually the European Community's recognition of the PLO, or the preparation for PLO recognition by the European Community and recognition of the Palestinian state which will follow in the near future.

We Palestinians welcome the fact that the European states have finally come to realize that you cannot solve the Palestinian problem without the Palestinians. Naturally, the Palestinian factor for many people meant terror, and they still have no idea about developments among the Palestinians and the structure and aims of the PLO. The fact that more such talks are taking place now with many German politicians demonstrates that it has become necessary for many German politicians who deal with the Middle East to have a close look at that factor and handle it properly.

Naturally this is a most ticklish and sensitive situation, because Germany is burdened with certain problems so that the Germans are more careful in this respect than the French or the English or other European states of the European Community. And yet it must be welcomed that people here in Germany are more energetic in dealing with Mideast problems and with finding a lasting peaceful solution there. This is quite important, because the German Government, the European Community and the European states are involved in a peaceful or not so peaceful Mideast situation.

[Question] The new wind in the Mideast problem certainly creates problems for the Palestinians as well. Reports say that a dramatic change of PLO policy is in the offing. Is there something to this?

[Answer] A dramatic change? In what direction?

[Question] This most likely pertains to the much-disputed problem of recognizing the existence of the State of Israel. Some things were said in this respect after the Vienna meeting with 'Arafat. What is the PLO's position with regard to the existence of the State of Israel?

[Answer] You know, reports on PLO intentions have been rather vague until recently. These reports hardly dealt with the problems and aims of the PLO. The mass media, therefore, always pretended that the PLO would throw the Jews into the sea, that the PLO was a terrorist organization that had nothing else in mind than destroying the Jews in this area. 'Arafat's speech to the PLO--although at that time it was a certain signal--has been misunderstood. That part of 'Arafat's speech in which he said that we Palestinians are prepared to live together with those Jews who are in Palestine today has hardly been mentioned. We must find a certain form to set up a democratic state together, we must not wage war against each other any more and we must set an example in the Middle East demonstration to other states that all of us together can build that democratic state.

[Question] The PLO model so far indicated that a uniform [einheitlicher] Palestinian state must be established. At the moment, however, it looks as if there will be a Palestinian state and an Israeli state. Can you accept that, too?

[Answer] You know, I would like to explain that a bit. We are not so stupid as to believe that we could build such a state today, tomorrow or in 10 years, that will not be the case. Prior to building this state at all we Palestinians must exist first, exist in a form in which we existed before, 1,000 years ago. In other words: We Palestinians must have a state in which we can show our identity very strongly--then it will be easier to take the second step.

We lost our existence as Palestinians and as a nation once the State of Israel was set up in Palestine. Those who must or should be recognized now are the Palestinians because they do not exist for the Israelis or for those who do not want to accept these new facts. In other words, those who need recognition are the Palestinians. You would be turning matters upside down by demanding that the Palestinians recognize Israel.

I think it is an unreasonable demand that the Palestinians should recognize Israel. I think it is impudent to demand that the Palestinians, who have been expelled and who have lost their existence through the existence of Israel, that these people now should recognize Israel. This is why we decided to establish a Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank.

Once we have established that state and once we have the UN guarantee--we are the ones who need a guarantee that we will not be attacked and that we will be left alone in this area--once we have all this we will be able to discuss very calmly how we must or should live together withour neighbors in the future. It is clear for us that a Palestinian state on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will depend in the long run on its surroundings, in this case on the Arab environment. A state such as Israel would also have to become dependent on big states such as the United States, for example. These dependencies will force the people in the future to think along the lines of what I outlined before, namely to set up a democratic state together where everybody can develop and where all can live together.

[Question] Does that mean, if I understood you correctly, that the PLO presently rejects the State of Israel and denies its existence?

[Answer] There are primary and secondary things. For us Palestinians this problem is of a secondary nature. First, we must exist. We must know whether these Israelis have some good will with regard to us or not. As I said, you cannot expect people who have not existed to recognize others. The Palestinians must exist first. Only thereafter will this problem come up for them. I am full of confidence and optimism with regard to my people and the PLO as an institution that we will be able to handle such problems once they come up and that we will find a just answer that takes into consideration the other people too.

[Question] Looking at the present political discussion it is unlikely that a Palestinian state will exist if the Palestinians simultaneously do not accept the State of Israel. Isn't the model you developed utopic?

[Answer] No, I do not think it is utopian to believe that we can set up a Palestinian state. You know, if you look at today's Israel you will see that more than 500,000 Palestinians live in the area within the 1967 borders. In addition, there are the people on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. The number of these people is a bit more than 1 million. In addition, there are the other Palestinians in the eastern part of Jordan. This is why this state will be set up, because no other possibility exists to establish peace in this area. It is not utopian.

It is another question, however, whether we can demand and set up this state now without recognizing Israel. This problem depends on whether and how far the Israelis will accept these people and this state. To this day nothing indicates that the Israelis will make that step, although they have been encouraged by the Palestinian leaders. Not one single sign exists up to now. Menahem Begin denies our existence. The opposition, Peres and the others, say about the same. In other words, the Palestinians must scatter themselves in Jordan or somewhere else. That is purely utopian and nothing else.

[Question] German policy attributes similar significance to Israel's right to exist, as well as the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. Under these circumstances, how do you assess the Mideast policy of the German Government?

[Answer] If the German policy aims for the right to self-determination for the Palestinians in their own country, and if it wants the Palestinians to have their own state, then this is actually what we expect from the German Government. If you pursue this, we will not care about your dealings with other states. Israel is practically [praktisch] a member of the United Nations, and it has been recognized by many states, also by the FRG. We are, therefore, not concerned by the problem of whether we must recognize Israel, because it has been recognized by these states. We demand that these countries recognize us because we are a factor in this area, and this is taking place. They notice that it is important to solve this problem, and they also note that this problem can never be solved without the Palestinians, without considering the natural rights of these people.

[Question] Yasir 'Arafat complained a few weeks ago that the stance of the Federal Republic is much too one-sided. He demanded, among other things, that the Arab states use oil as a weapon against such states that, according to the Palestinians, do not pursue a proper policy. Is the PLO still of the opinion that oil should be used as a weapon?

[Answer] I doubt that 'Arafat made such statements. 'Arafat is much too cautious to say that we will or will not use oil as a weapon. If, on the other hand, however, the Arab states really wanted to use oil as a weapon, the approach of many countries would change considerably within a couple of days, also the approach of the federal government would change to the advantage of the Palestinians. But it is a most difficult position and a ticklish issue. If you discuss oil and arms and so on, you must be much more careful. We Palestinians are not authorized to speak in the name of all other Arab states. We hope, however, that we will be helped to gain our rights and that we will not be forced to use all weapons to obtain these rights.

[Question] Rumors say that Palestinians could attack oil tankers in the Mediterranean. Do you think such rumors are farfetched?

[Answer] No, they are not farfetched. There are speculations to the effect that if the Palestinians were cornered, the PLO could lose control of them. If the PLO does not receive help in obtaining these rights it is possible that some Palestinians could start operations on their own. In such a case these Palestinians would probably stage these or similar actions.

[Question] With the PLO's consent?

[Answer] No, not with the consent of the PLO. But the PLO would probably not be in a position to keep these people under control if the Palestinians are not helped to achieve a final solution.

[Question] To sum up our talk, Mr Franji, I would like to take up my earlier question. Is the PLO strategy changing, is it about to change or will it remain as it was?

[Answer] The PLO strategy is very clear. I do not know, maybe understanding of the PLO strategy has come very slowly. We stated in the national council with unanimously adopted decisions that a Palestinian state will be established on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. This is a first step and a sign indicating that the PLO is willing to achieve a justified solution in this area.

VOP REPORTS ON ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS IN ISRAEL

JN071926 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Within the past 24 hours, our fighters from groups operating inside the occupied territory carried out three operations against vital enemy targets, two of which were in Tel Aviv, with the third taking place in the strategic city of Dimona.

In Tel Aviv, one of our revolutionaries planted a timed explosive charge in the main street of the settlement of [indistinct], northeast of Tel Aviv. The charge was discovered this morning and the Zionist security and police forces immediately evacuated the citizens from the street and directed traffic away from it. Failing to defuse the charge, the explosives expert was obliged to remove the charge from the area and detonate it outside the settlement. The Zionist forces arrested a number of Palestinian citizens.

About 1 hour later, another group of our revolutionaries planted highly explosive timed charges at the main entrance of the Zionist security forces bureau, which is adjacent to one of the vital centers in the street of [name indistinct] in the Netanya settlement, north of Tel Aviv. The charges exploded at 0930 this morning, killing and wounding at least nine enemy soldiers. The adjacent buildings and shop windows were damaged and a number of cars were wrecked. The Zionist security and police forces, who flocked to the area, began arrest campaigns, which took in a number of Palestinian citizens. Our revolutionaries returned safely to base.

The enemy admitted the operation at noon today, saying that the charges destroyed a near-by house, wounding its residents.

Our fighters in the occupied territories also managed to reach the city of Dimona in the Negev, planting a timed explosive charge in one of the Zionist Egged buses during its stop at the central bus station in Dimona. When the bus started, a member of the enemy discovered the bomb, and the bus was immediately evacuated. The Zionist police sapper was summoned, but he could not defuse the charge and was forced to detonate it in the bus.

KHALID AL-HASAN WARNS AGAINST U.S., PALESTINIAN DIALOG

NC070950 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 7 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, Aug 7 (AFP)--A Palestinian leader today called for rejection of discussions with the United States unless it made major concessions to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Khalid al-Hasan, a Central Committee member of the Fatah guerrillas, said Washington should recognize the PLO as sole representative of the Palestinian people and recognize a Palestinian right to have an independent state.

Fatah is the biggest guerrilla group of the PLO.

If the Carter administration failed to make those concessions, current newspaper reports about an American-Palestinian dialogue said to be starting would amount to a mere manoeuvre to rehabilitate the United States in the eyes of its Arab friends and defer trouble in the Middle East until the American presidential election is finished, Mr Al-Hasan said in an interview by the Lebanese daily AS-SAFIR.

Meanwhile, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the main hard-lined group insude the PLO, rejected "even indirect contact with American imperialists". A PFLP statement said the Americans were trying to split the Palestinian nationalists.

A similar viewpoint was expressed to AS-SAFIR by Talal Naji, a leader of still another group inside the PLO--the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) an offshoot of the PFLP.

He warned that American moves toward discussions with the PLO were "a trap" to sow dissension between Palestinians and other Arabs.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS SECRET 'ARAFAT VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD090909 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti paper reports today that the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, recently paid a brief, secret visit to Romania, where he had a meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The paper, quoting Western diplomatic sources here, says that the visit is connected with the role played by the Romanian president in making a success of an indirect dialog between the United States and the PLO.

The paper quotes a Romanian source as saying that his country does not object to the amendment of Security Council Resolution 242 or another resolution to be passed calling for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The source said that the U.S.-Palestinian dialog began 2 years ago in an indirect manner and is still going on. And it is expected that the Romanian president will make an Arab tour at the beginning of November, during which he will visit Kuwait, Baghdad, Damascus and Cairo to discuss how to reach a comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis.

OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST MAJOR ISRAELI OPERATION IN LEBANON

JN081447 Doha QNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 8 August--A Palestinian official today warned against a large Israeli military operation in Lebanon.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, Sami al-'Attari, Palestine Central Council secretary, said that all indications are that the Israeli aggression may be expanded as a prelude to a large military operation aiming at penetrating and occupying the Al-Biqa' axis in Lebanon to cut the resistance and joint forces off from the supply and military routes and create further domestic troubles in Lebanon.

Al-'Attari, who is currently visiting Jordan within the Palestine National Council's delegation, said that with this large operation Israel aims at creating a new issue that will preoccupy the world so Israel can cover up what he termed the failure of the Camp David agreements and eventually preoccupy Syria with other issues. But he expressed his confidence that Syria will not remain silent toward this operation.

Al-'Attari said that this subject will be one of the topics to be discussed by Lebanese President Sarkis and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at their meeting in Lebanon tomorrow, Thursday.

PDRY

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTEDLY RELIEVED OF POST

JN090820 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 9 August--The newspaper AL-LIWA' reports today that four PDRY ministers, including Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti' and Industry Minister 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, have been relieved of their posts.

Quoting informed Arab sources, the paper says that differences, which have been going on for some time among members of the political leadership on regional and pan-Arab policy, had some bearing on the decision.

The same sources expect widescale changes in the PDRY during the next few days that will affect the state and party.

SAUDI ARABIA

OPEC STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD082028 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--OPEC's strategic planning commission this evening concluded its meetings in At-Ta'if under the chairmanship of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani. UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Man'i Sa'id al-'Utaybah, who is chairman of the current session of OPEC, was present at the meetings. The results of the meetings are to be submitted to the next session of the OPEC ministerial council. The meetings, which began last Saturday, were attended by delegations representing Iraq, Venezuela, Iran, Algeria and Kuwait.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NETHERLANDS--Stockholm--Ziyad ash-Shawwaf, former Saudi ambassador to Sweden, left for Amsterdam to assume his post as Saudi ambassador to the Netherlands. [Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2002 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD]

YAR

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON ARAB STRATEGY, YEMENI UNITY

JN080954 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 August--YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has called on the Arab countries to chart a comprehensive Arab strategy capable of clearly defining the role and duty of every Arab state so that they can perform their sacred duties with a clear vision.

In a statement published by AL-FAJR today, the YAR president said that the resolutions that have so far been adopted such as those of the ninth Arab summit conference and the Arab foreign and economy ministers' conference in Baghdad to thwart the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty cannot be taken as a comprehensive alternative, yet they are important practical steps. He said that the Arabs can wage more than a decisive battle against the Israeli enemy if they manage to coordinate their forces and marshal human, moral and material potentials. He said: We must prepare ourselves for this.

Alluding to unity between the two parts of Yemen, the YAR president said: Unity between the two parts of Yemen is very important, and it cannot tolerate improvised decisions or steps, because these portend setbacks and retreats. What is optimistic is that the two parts of Yemen are working for the sake of unity and for completing the study that will define all the factors and components of the United States.

SALIH RECEIVES SAUDI AMBASSADOR WITH MESSAGE FROM KHALID

JN081713 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 8 August--YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has received the Saudi Ambassador in San'a', Lt Gen Tirad al-Harithi, who delivered a message from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on bilateral relations.

The Saudi ambassador also conveyed a verbal message from his highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, to President Salih on bilateral relations.

MINISTER OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCES YAR TO HOST MEETING

JN080829 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0815 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 August--The YAR minister of information and culture has stated that his country will host the Arab information ministers' meeting in San'a' on 6 October.

In a statement published by AL-FAJR today, the YAR minister said that the meeting's agenda will be drawn up by the Arab league. He said his country has prepared a working paper to be submitted during the meeting.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT MEETS WITH ENGINEERS, SCIENTISTS

NC091105 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo MENA in Arabic at 0840 GMT on 9 August carries the 4,500 word text of a speech on 8 August by Anwar as-Sadat to representatives of the engineers and scientists association. In his speech, As-Sadat says that it is a happy moment to be meeting during Ramadan as one family to discuss the rebuilding of the country, and he suggests that these meetings should not be confined to Ramadan, but should be held periodically. He says that Egypt is experiencing democracy in a society of the single family dominated by love. He notes that the October War was the starting point that answered all of those who thought that Egypt was dead. He reiterates his remarks on how Egypt can be rebuilt following the example of postwar Germany and says that in rebuilding, Egypt must change some of its customs, citing overirrigation as something that is unnecessary and spoils the soil. He says that Egypt made a big mistake at one point when it neglected agriculture and imported the principles that said industry, electricity and steel works are the bases of progress; As-Sadat says that this is a Marxist concept. He says that if Egypt had concentrated on agriculture it would not have faced a food crisis, because there is enough land, water, good weather, peasants and scientists.

As-Sadat then says that Egypt must begin a takeoff such as the U.S. takeoff to achieve prosperity and progress. He says that the government alone cannot do this, that dependance on the government and the public sector does not accomplish anything and that prosperity does not come without production. He says that subsidies must go to those who deserve them, noting that Egypt is poor because of the 31 years it has spent on the battle. He then berates those who have become rich because of the increase in oil prices. Citing Kuwait, he says that some want to reduce oil production, because they do not know where to spend the money.

As-Sadat says that Egypt is not asking anything from them and only wants them to know that their prosperity is based upon the blood of Egypt's sons.

As-Sadat says that all Egyptians must rally their efforts toward a sound beginning and notes that Egypt needs a pioneering spirit. He reiterates his earlier remarks that the state will not do everything for the people in this area and that there should be individual efforts. He says that Egypt must begin its takeoff as soon as possible and that Egyptians must stop quarrelling about the narrow strip of land along the Nile and about the price of a fedan of land, noting that Egypt has vast lands outside this area for agriculture, housing and factories.

As-Sadat notes that Egypt will establish a development bank this year and that he will soon ask the prime minister to see to it that every Egyptian working abroad contributes one dollar to the armaments organization and one to this bank.

As-Sadat concludes his remarks by noting that he and Egypt are proud of the engineers and scientists, asking them to join hands and find the starting point without redtape or regulations.

MUSTAFA KHALIL BRIEFS AS-SADAT ON HAIFA AUTONOMY TALKS

NC090708 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Aug 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat last night received Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, who submitted to him a comprehensive report on the autonomy talks that concluded in Haifa 2 days ago. The meeting was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak.

In his report, Prime Minister Khalil reviewed Israel's stand toward the attempts either to amend UN Security Council Resolution 242 or to issue a complementary [mukammil] solution and the impact of these attempts on U.S.-Israeli relations. The report dealt with what had been achieved during the autonomy talks in light of Egypt's firm stand on the need to provide guarantees and supervise the elections, as well as its insistence that Arab Jerusalem be an electoral constituency and that freedoms and the establishment of political organizations be guaranteed.

The report also dealt with Israel's stand toward the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization. President as-Sadat also reviewed with the prime minister the outcome of the talks between Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan that dealt with the normalization of relations and the problems being encountered by the Palestinian students.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL CONFERS WITH ISRAELI MINISTER MODA'I

NC081537 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil today received Israeli Minister of Energy, Infrastructure and Communications Yizhaq Moda'i, who is now on a visit in Egypt. The Israeli minister wants to hold discussions on the procedure of handing over the oil wells to Egypt on 25 November in accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

The meeting was attended by Oil Minister Eng Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal.

After the meeting the Israeli minister stated that he had discussed a number of important subjects related to oil with Dr Mustafa Khalil.

GHALI ADDRESSES PARLIAMENTARY FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

NC082225 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 8 Aug 79 NC

[Text] The People's Assembly foreign relations committee met tonight under the committee's chairman, Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali explained what is being raised regarding Resolution 242. He also explained the nature of the discussions which recently took place between Egypt and Israel, attended by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil. Butrus Ghali further explained the results of the Monrovia conference and the preparations being made to convene the Havana conference.

Concerning the question of amending Resolution 242, Dr Butrus Ghali explained that what is needed is the addition of a new resolution which would confirm Resolution 242 and would refer to the Palestinian people and their right to determine their future. Dr Ghali emphasized that Egyptian diplomacy would support such a resolution because it would stem from the peace initiative and might encourage the Palestinian people to participate in the current peace negotiations. Moreover, such a resolution would contribute to Arab reconciliation.

Regarding the fifth round of the autonomy negotiations in Haifa, Dr Butrus Ghali said they centered on Palestinian autonomy. He added: We are satisfied at present with forming a committee to consider the holding of elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip within the framework of autonomy and also to consider the election measures to be implemented. We have reached an agreement on a working paper, which will be discussed at the forthcoming meetings. The sixth round of the autonomy discussions will be held in Alexandria in the first half of September.

Concerning Egypt's policy in Africa, Dr Butrus Ghali explained that Egyptian diplomacy is playing a major role in stabilizing peace in the Middle East and the African Continent. He added that Egypt was strongly present at the Monrovia conference and that it disclosed the nature of imperialism in the southern part of the continent. He went on: Egypt is working for the peaceful settlement of disputes in order that they may not develop into international disputes and consequently lead to foreign interference. Dr Butrus Ghali further said that an agreement has been reached to hold an economic conference in Lagos, Nigeria, soon to bolster the African economy.

FOREIGN MINISTER GHALI GRANTS INTERVIEW TO FRENCH LE MATIN

NC081720 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 8 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Paris, 8 August--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Egypt will demand an amendment to Security Council Resolution 242 permitting the Palestinians to participate in the negotiations in the spirit of Camp David and that Egypt's position on the amendment will be very flexible.

In an interview published by the Paris newspaper LE MATIN, Butrus Ghali asserted that Egypt wants real peace, and therefore, the Palestinian problem must be solved. Ghali added that he hopes that the process of normalizing relations will take place gradually to avoid any emotionalism.

In his interview with LE MATIN, Dr Butrus Ghali emphasized the need for solving the Palestinian problem. He said in this regard that Egypt seeks a real peace in the area and not merely the restoration of Sinai.

Answering a question on the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, Dr Ghali emphasized that it is necessary to avoid any improvisation. He pointed out in this regard that the normalization of the relations between France and Egypt after 1945 took place gradually and after serious studies. He said: "We are proceeding toward a permanent peace."

MENA EXPLAINS MEMORANDUM ON HAVANA DRAFT DECLARATION

NC081930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1718 GMT 8 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 August--MENA has learned that the Foreign Ministry today sent to Egypt's permanent representative at the United Nations, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd Majid, the aide memoire the working committee concerned with the nonalined conference has prepared. The aide memoire deals with Egypt's attitude toward the Havana draft declaration of the nonalined states. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will circulate the Egyptian aide memoire among the delegates of the nonalined states to the United Nations.

MENA has also learned that Egypt has sent the text of the aide memoire to the Cuban Government through our embassy in Havana.

Meanwhile, Minister Plenipotentiary 'Amru Musa, the director of the organizations department at the Foreign Ministry, today called on Cuba's ambassador in Cairo, Domingo Garcia Rodrigues, and conveyed to him Egypt's view on the Havana draft declaration and the way it deals with various international issues, making it obvious that there are attempts to polarize the [nonalined] movement and take it along a course inconsistent with its aims. The minister also informed him about Egypt's proposals, objections and views on the various issues, particularly regarding tne reference in the declaration to the international situation in general, the situation in Africa, the question of disarmament, the Middle East situation, the Palestinian issue, the role of the United Nations and the situation in South Africa.

Minister Plenipotentiary 'Amru Musa told the Cuban ambassador in Cairo that the way the declaration deals with these issues is totally inconsistent with the aims of the nonalined movement and what has been agreed upon and that it is a departure from the nonalined line and an attempt to polarize the movement.

Egypt will hand over the written text of the aide memoire to the Cuban ambassador in Cairo tomorrow. The aide memoire contains some amendments to several points mentioned in the Havana draft declaration. It also includes Egyptian proposals based on Egypt's policy and its principles vis-a-vis nonalinement and the need to keep the movement nonalined and to keep it away from the current polarization attempts.

The aide memoire defines Egypt's position, which in fact is similar to that of most of the nonalined states and conforms with the aims and strategy of the movement.

ZAPU LEADER JOSHUA NKOMO ARRIVES IN CAIRO 7 AUG

NC071640 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1612 GMT 7 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 August--Joshua Nkomo, leader of the ZAPU wing of the National Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe, arrived in Cairo from Addis Ababa today for a 4-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Conference With Ghali

NC081725 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1622 GMT 8 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 August--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today received Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the ZAPU wing of the National Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe, who arrived in Cairo yesterday for a visit of several days.

The African leader explained in detail the situation in Zimbabwe and the progress of the struggle there, particularly in the light of the commonwealth conference which ended its meetings in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, the day before yesterday.

Nkomo stressed during the meeting that the rights of the African people in Zimbabwe will only be established by the use of force to liberate the land from the racist regime that employs African agents headed by Bishop Muzorewa.

Dr Butrus Ghali assured the African leader that Egypt is prepared to support the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for the independence of their country and that it will not recognize the regime of Bishop Muzorewa.

ANWAR AS-SADAT TO VISIT MIT ABU AL-KAWM, ISMAILIA

NC090918 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0815 GMT 9 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 August--President Anwar as-Sadat will leave Alexandria around the end of the next week for his village of Mit Abu al-Kawm, where he will spend several days during which he will resume the national dialog with representatives of professional and labor unions in Egypt to discuss the form of national action during the coming phase.

Reporting this today, AL-AHRAM today says that during his visit to Mit Abu al-Kawm President as-Sadat will hand over 30 new houses as a first installment of the houses that the president is having built at his own expense from the revenue of his book "In Search of Identity" and from his share of the Nobel Peace Prize.

The paper says that President as-Sadat will later go to Ismailia, where he will spend the last few days of Ramadan with the sons of the Suez Canal area. During his visit to Ismailia, President as-Sadat will resume his national dialogs on the landmarks of the coming phase.

AL-JUMHURIYAH reports that the meeting that was scheduled for next Wednesday as part of the national dialogs will be postponed until Friday, 17 August, and will be held in Mit Abu al-Kawm. The meeting on 18 August will be held in Ismailia.

RADIO COMMENTS ON PALESTINIAN RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

LD081818 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Hasan ash-Shurah commentary]

[Text] Whoever makes the decisions in Israel is acting curiously; there is no clear line governing Israel's actions on the question of peace. Whatever the world concurs in, it hastens to reject without reasonable justification. So much so that the Israeli attitude now represents a question mark to observers of the attempts being made to seek a way out of the Middle East crisis, within the framework of the Camp David agreements.

At a time when the whole world agrees that the problem of the Palestinian people must be regarded as the essence of the problem, and that without a solution to that problem no peace is possible, Israel takes a totally different view. Indeed, it goes as far as to cling to its point of view and to persist in its attempts to prevent the representatives of the Palestinians from playing their role in shaping their future [word indistinct].

What can be the reason for those contradictions? The Israeli point of view does not even admit discussion. It seeks to put the cart before the horse and pretends that that is the best way to arrive safely.

It is an open secret--as Israeli leaders themselves have said more than once--that the Palestinian problem is at the heart of the struggle, and that it is impossible to make any progress on the road to peace without a fair solution to that problem. Nevertheless, the decision-makers in Israel, although they recognize this fact, negate any attempt to find a way out by allowing the Palestinians to share in the shaping of their future, attack anyone who makes a move in that direction, then launch virulent attacks against that person to try and force him to give up any such attempt. But despite Israeli campaigns, past and present, against the leaders of Europe, Asia and even the United States, these leaders have not changed their positions. Their reactions to Israel have been strong and have provoked equally strong reactions against Israel on an international scale, which have left Israel isolated, making international gatherings shy away. As a result of its refusal to cooperate in peace talks, its persistently unreasonable positions, and its disharmony with the peace talks, Israel is losing ground every day.

In the face of Israel's persistent obstinacy and its refusal to face up to the aspirations of the Palestinians, the international community has no option but to take positive and wise action toward a solution of the problem if the vicious circle is to be broken.

When it became clear that Security Council Resolution 242 in its present form did not give the Palestinians their full rights to determine their own future--and the resolution was Israel's excuse to oppose international opinion--the idea emerged of amending the resolution in accordance with what has been so far achieved on the road to peace, and in such a way as to make the resolution more balanced, so that it will give Israel the right to exist and the Palestinians the right to determine their future.

When Israel realized that there were intensive international efforts to amend the resolution, that the United States was behind these efforts, that Egypt had no objections to this step or any other step designed to give the Palestinians their rightful place, and that Egypt was carrying out its duty toward peace, it fumed and attacked. It opened the floodgates of its propaganda against the United States. It flung accusations at President Carter and his administration. It claimed that such a step would damage the prospect of peace. How? Israel did not make that clear. The important point is that Israel attacks and claims that such efforts will damage peace. When Israel was beset and it became clear to it that its claims were no longer acceptable because they were devoid of proof, Moshe Dayan accused the United States of adopting a new policy toward the Middle East--a policy harmful to Israel and prompted by the energy crisis. Dayan claimed that the United States is seeking to amend Resolution 242 in order to appease oil states and guarantee oil imports. Although Dayan's accusations have no sound basis, he did not mention, or deliberately avoided mentioning, how amending Resolution 242 could damage the prospects of peace. Dayan knows that (?any argument of his would arouse contempt) [words indistinct].

There is no one on the international arena who does not believe firmly that there can be no peace unless the people of Palestine are allowed to decide their future. There is no legal means by which the Palestinians can be made partners in future peace talks except by amending Resolution 242, and the amendment must incorporate four new principles:

1. The Palestinians must recognize Israel's right to exist;

2. The political rights of the Palestinians must be recognized;

3. The Israelis must stop their aggressive military operations against the Palestinians in southern Lebanon;

4. All Palestinian operations inside the State of Israel must end.

This is the only sound way. Egypt has no objection to it. The United States gives its blessing to those who take or advocate the same path. The entire world, with the Palestinians in the vanguard, has no objection to such a step. Israel alone objects. Why? It does not know why. And because it cannot find an acceptable explanation to offer world public opinion, it has to content itself with attacking those who support the step. Such has always been Israel's way before it is made to agree to any step. But though Israel may object, the international community will determine the legal rights of the Palestinians. Israel will have no choice but to accept the will of the international community and the United States. Peace is a noble aim which Israel cannot bear the responsibility for destroying or undermining. Justice will impose itself in the end. Peace will be victorious; security and prosperity will reign over the area.

AL-AKHBAR HITS ARAB ACQUIESCENCE AT SOVIET ADEN PRESENCE

LD090801 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 7 Aug 79 p 6 LD

[Editorial: "The Soviet Fleet in Aden"]

[Excerpts] According to reports, a nuclear-armed Soviet naval unit has arrived in Aden. The reports said that the unit will be stationed in the South Yemen port as the vanguard of a Soviet naval fleet to be formed in the area.

The Soviet presence in Aden is strong, for Aden is nothing but a Soviet base armed with Soviet heavy weapons and equipment as well as Soviet advisers. If the Soviets want to further consolidate this base by forming a fleet armed with nuclear missiles it is because they have set up this base in order to control entrance to Africa via the Horn the Africa on one side, and the approaches to the Arabian Peninsula via Aden on the other. There is no doubt that the Arabian Peninsula is of prime importance to the Soviets in view of the existence of the rich oil wells in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE. Controlling Arab oil is the supreme objective of the Soviets, because it is the weapon that would achieve for them their interests and ambitions in the Middle East.

We believe that it is no coincidence that Soviet nculear missiles should reach Aden at a time when reports have said that a U.S. military presence has been established in the Strait of Hormuz to protect U.S. oil interests in the area. Therefore, this deliberate Soviet move is within the context of the conflict of interests in the Middle East.

The Soviets are working for their own interests and, therefore, they are not to be blamed. If they have established a base in Aden and provided it with arms and equipment and with thousands of advisers and have then brought in a nuclear-armed fleet then they are doing so in their own interest and consolidating their existing control. They are not to be blamed for what they are doing. The blame and the shame falls on those Arabs who have paved the Soviet Union's way into their countries and sold themselves as slaves and lackeys serving its designs and ambitions so as to insure their continued existence as rulers or semirulers. Thus Aden has once again become an imperialist base whose aim is to destroy the Arabs after having been liberated from British colonialism with blood and sacrifices.

Egypt exerted great efforts, shouldered responsibilities and sacrificed a great deal to insure Aden's liberation from colonialism. After a prolonged struggle and fight British colonialism left the area. It was said then that Aden, or South Yemen, had been restored to its own people who have become free. But it appears that they could not tolerate this freedom, and therefore, Aden soon became a Soviet base and the captive of a red colonialism that has no mercy for people. Thus, those Arabs have humiliated and degraded themselves and their own country. But how can we describe those Arabs who reject peace and glorify communist colonialism?

MUSA SABRI CALLS FOR ABOLITION OF GOVERNMENT GAS SUBSIDIES

LD081409 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 1 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Musa Sabri article: "No Other Way"]

[Excerpts] It is not enough that we sing for Egypt. It is not enough to hear nice songs about Egypt. It is not enough to recite poems about Egyptian civilization. It is not enough to talk. Rather we should work day and night and exert greater efforts and sweat. We must be aware of the facts of the world economy now that OPEC has hiked oil prices. Increasing oil prices will benefit the rich oil-producing countries and the oil monopolies, but will adversely affect the world prices of the raw materials and manufactured goods imported by developing countries such as Egypt. This will heavily tax production costs in Egypt. Indeed, it will halt development since we do not possess limitless amounts of gold to buy what we need for production.

The increase in oil prices also affects the aid or the loans we obtain from the industrial states whose economies are affected by the oil price increase. The United States provides us with a clear example. President Carter is facing a major crisis in dealing with the economic situation following the oil prices increase. He has called for the limitation of consumption and has reshuffled his Cabinet in order to face the new situation which will increase inflation and unemployment and reduce production. Britain and all the European countries are facing the same crisis.

Egypt cannot be separated from this international situation which is threatening a world-wide economic crisis that would jeopardize the very existence of the capitalist society.

The increase in prices, the Arab boycott [of Egypt] and the slowness of measures to implement Carter's plan [to help Egypt] are all factors that every citizen should take into consideration. It must be realized that our capabilities are limited, given the increase in the people's demands and the increase of population by 1 million every 10 months.

The state sells gasoline at much less than its actual price and the bottled gas which the citizen buys for 60 piasters per bottle costs the state budget more than 2 pounds. The state cannot go on subsidizing commodities forever. Sound economy demands abolition of the subsidy, because it is an increasingly heavy burden that is not being offset by an increase in production.

It is true that the future looks bright, thanks to the increase in the canal revenues and the potential oil discoveries confirmed by experts' reports, but is is also true that we are not working enough and are squandering great work potential, which we can employ in building and developing our society.

BAGHDAD RADIO ANNOUNCES EXECUTION OF 21 'CRIMINALS'

JN081526 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] In the name of the people and for the sake of unholding honor and principles, safeguarding the homeland's soil and dignity and defending our sacred national cause and the future of our glorious Arab nation, the death sentence by firing squad was carried out this morning against the handful of criminals who conspired against the party, the revolution and the country's higher interests. This was in implementation of the verdict issued by the special court formed under Revolution Command Council Decision No 967 of 1979 in Baghdad and in accordance with article 158 of the penal code. The criminals were:

1) Muhammad 'Ayish Hamad; 2) Muhyi 'Abd al-Husayn Mashhadi; 3) 'Adnan Husayn 'Abbas al-Hamadani; 4) Muhammad Mahjub Mahdi; 5) Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil Sa'udi; 6) Khalid 'Abd 'Uthman al-Qubaysi; 7) Tahir Ahmad Amin; 8) Walid Mahmud Sayrat; 9) Ghazi Ibrahim Ayyub; 10) Nuri Hammudi Ahmad; 11) 'Abd al-Khaliq Ibrahim Khalil as-Samarra'i; 12) Majid 'Abd as-Sattar Fadil as-Samarra'i; 13) Walid Salih Muhammad al-Janabi; 14) Walid Ibrahim Isma'il al-A'zami; 15) Ibrahim 'Abd 'Ali Jasim; 16) Badan Fadil 'Uraybi; 17) Talib Muhammad Suwaylih; 18) Isma'il Mahmud Ibrahim an-Najjar; 19) Nafi' Husayn 'Ali al-Qubaysi; 20) Hazim Yunis 'Abd al-Qadir; and 21) Khalil Ibrahim al-Qassab.

The execution was carried out by party strugglers using their own weapons. A comrade from each division [firqah] and branch of the party's civilian and military organizations from all parts of the country participated in the execution, amid cheers for the long life of the party and the revolution and the leader president struggler Saddam Husayn. The comrades expressed their unlimited readiness to perform any task to defend the honor of the party and revolution, and to protect them from plotting and treachery.

The execution was attended by the comrade president and members of the special court, the comrade members of the investigation committee and leading party cadres.

Prison Sentences

JN081704 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 8 August--The 21 criminals who were convicted by the special court of conspiracy and high treason were executed by firing squad today. The special court had also issued a death sentence by firing squad against the criminal who absconded, Ahmad Dhannun Karim.

The court issued prison sentences ranging from 1 to 15 years on the following criminals: 1) Hasan Mahmud Taha, 15 years; 2) Ghassan Marhun Mahmud, 12 years; 3) Kurdi Sa'id 'Abd al-Baqi, 10 years; 4) Ihsan Wafiq 'Abdallah as-Samarrai', 10 years; 5) 'Ali Fathi 'Allush, 10 years; 6) Badr Muhammad 'Abdallah Dhahir, 10 years; 7) Muhammad Manaf Yasin Muhammad Amin, 10 years; 8) Muhammad Rida Adh-Dhahab, 10 years; 9) Ja'far Muhammad Rida Adh-Dhahab, 10 years; 10) Ahmad Ibrahim Salih al-'Ubaydi, 10 years; 11) Salih Fulayih Kati' as-Sa'idi, 10 years; 12) 'Abd al-Mun'im Hadi Salih al-Qaysi, 10 years; 13) 'Abd al-Wahid al-Haj Mu'aydi al-Bahili, 7 years; 14) Hamid Hamid Jasim Zahir ad-Dulaymi, 7 years; 15) Faris Husayn Shahd al-Qurraghuli, 7 years; 16) Salim Shakir Hasan al-Imami, 7 years; 17) Muhammad 'Abd al-Latif Muhammad 'Ali, 7 years; 18) Murtada Sa'id 'Abd al-Baqi al-Hadithi, 15 years; 19) Shukri Sabri Ahmad al-Hadithi, 10 years; 20) Tahir Habib 'Ali ar-Rabi'i, 15 years; 21) Hamid 'Abd al-Latif Wahid as-Samarra'i, 5 years.

22) Salih 'Abd al-Karim al-Hamadani, 5 years; 23) Zuhayr Qasim Shukri, 5 years; 24) 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd 'Uthman al-Kubaysi, 5 years; 25) Hamad 'Ayish Hamad, 5 years; 26) Mu'iz Qazim al-Khatis, 3 years; 27) Riyad 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Qadu, 3 years; 28) Talib Hammudi 'Abbas al-Hamadani, 3 years; 29) Fadil 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-'Ubaydi, 3 years; 30) 'Ali Ja'far Husayn, 3 years; 31) 'Adnan Yusuf Kushan, 3 years; 32) 'Adnan Ibrahim 'Abd, 1 year; 33) Muhammad Sabri Ahmad al-Hadithi, 5 years.

The special court acquitted the following 13: 1) Mahmud Jasim Rajab; 2) Rasim Husayn 'Abdallah al'Awadi; 3) Zuhayr Yahya 'Abd al-Fattah; 4) Wahib 'Abd 'Uthman al-Kubaysi; 5) Ya'rub Talib Muhammad; 6) 'Abd al-Karim Nasif Jasim al-Hamadani; 7) 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd al-Karim al-Hindawi; 8) Mu'ayyad 'Abdallah Husayn; 9) Salman Dawud Najris al-Bayati; 10) 'Atallah Husayn Khalaf as-Samarra'i; 11) Sultan 'Abd al-Qadir ash-Shawi; 12) Amjad Hashim Mustafa al-Jabari; 13) Hamid Ahmad Yunis.

MARCH IN SUPPORT OF DEATH SENTENCES, EXECUTIONS

JN081939 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 August--Hundreds of thousands of citizens today marched throughout Iraq to express their support for the sentences passed by the special tribunal against the traitors of the party and revolution.

The gardens of the Presidential Palace witnessed tens of thousands of citizens hailing President Saddam Husayn and the leadership of the party and revolution, and reaffirming their pledge to protect the gains of the masses. The marchers raised posters condemning the heinous conspiracy which was planned by a hireling traitor clique, and expressed their support for the just punishment of this clique. In their slogans the participants confirmed that the evil plot that aimed to strike the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its revolution was a link in the imperialist-Zionist scheme against the Arab revolution movement and the issues of pan-Arab struggle. Hundreds of thousands of our people's masses expressed their support for the leadership of the party and revolution so as to build a prosperous Iraq and achieve the Arab nation's objectives in unity, freedom and socialism. The citizens shouted: Death to the enemies of the people; dishonor and disgrace to the criminal traitors; our pledge to leader Saddam Husayn that we will fight to achieve the goals of the Ba'th.

Husayn Speech at Rally

JN082136 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text of speech by President Saddam Husayn at a public rally outside the Presidential Palace in Baghdad on 8 August 1979]

[Text] Great people, glorious Iraqis, brave Ba'thists, sons of the glorious Arab nation: Treason has thus collapsed and the people's will has triumphed. Good has triumphed over evil and right over falsehood. Evil souls have been vanquished and discarded from within the ranks of our good, brave, courageous and honorable people. They left the ranks defeated and branded with treason. There were only 55 traitors, 55 evil souls, among the 13 million honorable Iraqis. Only 55 traitors and re-calcitrants, just 55 persons, betrayed the trust and honor among the thousands of brave and honorable Ba'thists who upheld the trust. Treason has thus collapsed, thanks to the people's steadfastness and preservation of the meaning of honor, sovereignty, freedom, dignity and happiness. Treason has thus finally crumbled so the will of the great Iraqi people and the glorious Arab nation may triumph.

Brothers, you have inquired within public circles and in the party how these persons had attained such positions within the party and the state. You have inquired bitterly. In order to clarify some important points we must go back in history. We must go back to the history of our glorious Arab nation. We must also cite incidents in the history of the the whole of mankind to explain the reasons behind this kind of treason.

All of you, or at least most of you brothers, have read the history of the great Islamic mission. All of you have read the Arab nation's glorious history and honorable role in carrying the mission of Islam to the furthest corners of the globe. All of you know that when Prophet Muhammad, may the peace and blessings of God be upon him, called for Islam and preached the Heavenly religion, he discovered traitors among his own followers before entering Mecca. He discovered traitors who had cooperated with the Qurayshis against the Islamic mission.

All of you, or at least most of you brothers, have ready about the wars of setback after the prophet had died and risen to Heaven and the banner of Islam was entrusted to the Caliph Abu Bakr as-Soddiq. All of you have read about the large numbers in the Arabian Peninsula who left Islam and followed Musaylamah the liar, who claimed to be prophet. Therefore, even then under Islam there were traitors who betrayed the teachings of Islam, the honor and the values. Musaylamah was able to win over some of the followers of the prophet against Islam. All this happened immediately after the death of the prophet. Islamic history has bright as well as black spots.

You all know that the history of dissension in Islamic Arab history was not that of the simple Muslim people, but was often headed by people who were considered part of the advanced cadre of Islam. You all know the dispute that took place between Imam 'Ali, God bless him, and Mu'awiyah. Imam 'Ali was a man of honor representing all meanings and spiri- of the Islamic mission; Mu'awiyah was fighting for the sake of earthly temptations.

Some of you blame the leadership and ask how the leadership could be unaware of people who climbed up beside it to shoot their arrows at it, and how the leadership could not formulate the right stand in its dealings with some Arab quarters after its great decisions that were taken on 1 October for the sake of principles and the nation's honor.

But we say with honor, brothers, that the leadership is not unaware. It is the principles and new values you are fighting for that make the leadership's patience extraordinary and renders the leadership's dealings of a special kind. That evil clique was known to the comrades in the leadership to be evil, but we did not imagine until a short time ago that they would reach the extent of selling trust, conscience and honor to the forces of evil that lay in wait for the great Iraqi people to deprive every Iraqi home of happiness and close the way of progress before the Arabs.

We in the leadership, in the RCC and the party's leadership, cannot go back on the sound concept of dealing and cooperating with others, which says that trust comes first and doubt comes next. Shall we deal with doubt in order to arrive at certainty? We cannot do that because we are the sons of the great men whom we always take as examples, and who carried the message of Heaven to the farthest places on Earth. We cannot get down to a pretentious and opportunist style and begin with suspicion as a way leading to belief. If we did so, we would then be foresaking the principles we have learned from our party to love people and good deeds as well as to love principles in honorable work, in honorable struggle and in honorable dealings.

Our dealings with this treacherous and despotic clique took place on the basis that trust is the rule and doubt the exception. I believe, as did my RCC comrades, that we have lost nothing. We have won the people and the party.

Let us review history which tells us that Imam 'Ali, may God bless his soul, was not defeated by Mu'awiyah. Imam 'Ali was not lacking in intelligence. He always lived for honor, principles and the values of Islam and chivalry. The dispute between Imam 'Ali and Mu'awiyadh was not one between two mentalities which had common beliefs. Neither was the victory of one over the other the result of the predominance of one mentality over the other. It was a dispute between a humane person and an individual, between two mentalities, between two different beliefs, between heavenly values and the temptations of earth. Mu'awiyah did not triumph over Imam 'Ali. He won the earth on which he lived and lost the heavenly values, while Imam 'Ali won the heavenly values. We still remember Imam 'Ali with this in mind after 1,400 years [figure as received] and we shall continue to remember him in this way for years to come. Imam 'Ali triumphed because he sought heavenly values. Thus, he won these values forever and left his imprint on earth forever, while Mu'awiyah won earthly possessions for a short while. Mu'awiyah's behavior did not make him rise above others. It brought him down to another level than the one sought by Imam 'Ali and his comrades.

Brothers, we in the leadership were not unaware of those traitors or of the evil quarters outside our borders. We are guided by our principles to positions of honor, and honest dealings for the sake of the Arab nation and for the sake of the Arab nation's principles, and so that we may be able to champion justice against injustice. Thus, brothers, we shall not relinquish the course of principles and loyal dealings with those who work with us in the party, the country and the state. We shall continue to act on the basis that trust is the rule and doubt the exception, regardless of the harm that might result. This harm will not be strategic and affect principles, but will be part of the struggle. We can and must avoid the effects of his harm. We have left treason behind us while the people's will advances for the sake of principles and honor.

Brothers, it is not our habit to depend on history with all its lessons but we refer to history to get examples for progress. We have the right to say today--and we will not be fabricating history--that we are the grandsons of Imam Husayn. We shall not be deceived on earth so that others will win it. We shall make the earth a basis from which we shall serve heaven. We shall not be deceived on earth as some companions of Imam 'Ali were deceived. We shall avenge the evil mentality that defeated part of the heavenly values 1,300 years [figure as received] ago. Principles will spread from Iraq to the Arab homeland.

Brothers, great Iraqi people: We want you to be strong so that you will be in a position not only to safeguard your revolution within the Iraqi borders, but also to fight in defense of the Arab nation's honor and principles everywhere on Arab territory. Therefore, this treacherous plot will not prevent us from proceeding along the path of principles, defending justice when the need arises, and upholding the nation's sovereignty and the principles of national [qawmi] struggle whenever duty calls according to our potential and circumstances. We will fight tyranny, support the poor and fight injustice and exploitation everywhere.

It was only a handful of conspirators, just 55 conspirators. We pity the traitors and conspirators outside Iraq who labored for more than 5 years and all they could win over from the Iraqi people were these 55 individuals.

You have heard news agencies talk about thousands being arrested in Iraq. You have also heard evil and suspect circles outside our borders talk about thousands being detained in Iraq and about the abnormal situation in this country. They are deluding themselves. Obviously, they are disappointed because despite all the hard work, all they did was win over 55 members of the Ba'th Party. They won just 55 members after working hard for more than 5 years in all directions. Hopes were pinned on them by more than one quarter. Only 55 individuals deviated from the will of the people and the great Ba'th Paty. This was their share. As for our share, brothers, it is you, it is every honorable Iraqi citizen and every honorable Arab who is sincere about his nation, homeland and national mission.

We are certain that as you voice your support here now, millions of other Iraqis on our good land and millions of Arabs everywhere are declaring their support.

Suspect Western news media, which are obviously disappointed, are speaking of confusion with the Ba'thist regime. They should be ashamed of themselves for not being precise and stating the facts. This is the first time in the history of the Third World, and in fact of many countries, including the superpowers, in which the party, the people, the army and the internal security forces were not alerted [yundhar] and in which this rotten and malignant body was removed without a rounding-up operation. It is not possible for that to take place in any other country in the world. You know how the traitors were arrested. The traitors who were in the leadership were called to an official meeting. They used to attend all our official meetings. When the first person was arrested the other four remained in the leadership, enjoying all their rights and working with us until he revealed them. We then arrested them from inside the leadership--that is, when they came to the leadership meeting they were confronted with their treason. They were then asked the main question: Why have you betrayed the people, the homeland and the party. Of course they had no answers.

I do not think this method has taken place in any other part of the world. As for the others, a meeting was held of the Regional Conference and the members of the advanced party cadre and the middle party cadre. One whose name was mentioned in the defendants' confessions had to go to prison after uttering the party slogan in the meeting hall where all the party and state leaders were present. Nevertheless, the treasonous people abroad who pinned hopes on the treason of those few people say that the situation in Iraq is unstable. I wonder how stability, self-confidence and the people's loyalty can be greater than this?

Then there came the just decision of the tribunal members and the members of the investigation body. There are now 16 members of the RCC. Seven of them took part in the tribunal and three in the investigation body. This is the first time in the history of revolutionary movements without exception, or perhaps the first time in the history of human struggle, that over half of the supreme leadership took part in a tribunal and investigation to guarantee justice and voice the truth.

Do not blame those people outside the border who are lamenting because they are very disappointed. For over 5 years they had hoped to end the people's will and get rid of the main source of radiation in this vital and critical region of the world.

For 5 years they have been assembling and closing their ranks and strengthening their evil forces. But, nevertheless, they were disappointed. Do not blame them because what the Iraqi people have achieved--though right and correct--is regarded by others as an object of concern. The oilfields in Iraq are a source of prosperity. Iraq has its potentials and glorious history. It is natural for them to cry. Do you want to shut them up? Do you want them not to declare their disappointment? Do you find it too much that they moan when pained by the blow? Those people abroad who have their own interests find it too much for you to have your full sovereignty. They do not want a country with 13 million people to live independently in this vast world. They do not want our 13 million people to possess our complete will in defining our domestic, Arab and international policies. They do not want you to say that oppressors and oppressed should not exist. They do not want you to call for Arab unity and to raise high the banner calling for the liberation of Palestine. They do not want you to mobilize the masses for such an objective and for these principles.

Shall we promise you that conspiracies against you will end? We shall not make such promises. If we promise you that conspiracies against you will end, it means we have decided to halt the march. If we tell you that no conspiracies will be made against you, this means that we are tired and do not want to go forward. If we tell you that no conspiracies will be made against you, this means that we no longer want to tackle imperialist interests and that we reject independence. It also means that we shall not feed those who are hungry and shall not initiate a new model in Iraq. I do not think you want us to make you such a promise.

We know what you want. You want us to instill our determination in you. We know that our acts are inspired by your conscience. We know that ours is a struggle for the Ba'th Party's honest principles. This is our pledge to you. We pledge to you that we shall continue the struggle on the same road, with the same determination, accuracy and force and with the same principles and values, with no hesitations. This conspiracy will not make us hesitate with regard to the values. Brothers, our confidence stems from your determination and awareness. We are sure that your revolution will not be defeated and your party will continue as the leader of the march. We are sure that all conspiracies against principles, the people and the party, and all attempts to confine the revolution, weaken its determination or hamper its march will suffer disappointment and failure as did the conspiracy.

The people's will will always triumph. Good will always triumph. Such is the fate of all humane marches in which evil and good are always in dispute. This is God's law and one of nature's central laws. This is what happened when Cain killed his brother Abel. It was not evil but good that triumphed in the end. This has happened before in our Islamic history. The war between good and evil has been behind several incidents. The first president of revolutionary Cuba betrayed the trust, the honor and the Cuban leadership. Conspiracies have occurred in many revolutionary parties. They have occurred in the Soviet Union and China. They have occurred everywhere. Still, it is sad and strange that it happened within the ranks of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, which is known for its great morals and trustworthy members.

Your comrade, the great struggler Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, set the example. There are many examples, not just one. Your great party has set many examples of how comrades shunned earthly temptations and adhered to honor and principles. Nevertheless, brother Iraqis and Arabs everywhere, we are disappointed but not sad. It was better for us to remove this cancer so the march will continue with more vigor and faith and more accuracy in expressing our principles along the path of good, honor and dignity.

Suspect foreign news media speak of instability. We do not know if these media are speaking about instability in Iraq, because the party and revolutionary leadership in Iraq are currently considering abolishing many of the emergency measures called for by the special circumstances of the revolution and replacing them by more stable formulas reflecting the new phase of the revolution. For instance, the leadership has examined the subject of the sentences issued by the Revolutionary Court and has decided to release all those serving prison terms for 15 years or less. The decisions will be announced to the people.

We have cited this example to show that your revolution is strong. Some people thought that as a result of this conspiracy we would start opening the doors of prisons to thousands. We want to say that the conspirators are few in number. They are repudiated by the people. We are ready to pardon those who committed crimes. We are confident that even if they do not mend their ways, these criminals will not be able to pose a serious danger to the revolution, because the revolution is stronger.

Brothers, the revolution has not yet been able to achieve all the good things it wants to achieve for you. The leadership has been studying the Iraqi people's living standard for the past few weeks. The conspirators thought they could sway the Iraqi people, who now understand their leadership and how it thinks and behaves even before it utters a single word. It would have been difficult for the conspirators to sway these people, who are fully aware of what goes on.

Brothers, the leadership had in mind to issue decisions on 30 July raising the living standard of the Iraqi citizens. But it had to defer the decision following the treasonous conspiracy. The revolution Command Council will issue these decisions within a week.

Do you know what they will say about you? The evil information media will say that Saddam Husayn stood with the leadership and council members and had nothing to say to the people except to bribe them by improving their living standard. This is one of the reasons that made the leadership postpone the decision from 30 July until now. The leadership will deal with the people who have stood against our Kurdish people in northern Iraq in a flexible manner that preserves principles but offers a new chance for everyone who wants to benefit from this chance, to expiate his sins and begin a new stage and life hand in hand, heart in heart and mind in mind with the great Iraqi people and with our people in Kurdistan.

We must tell you, brothers, that your revolution is strong. It is strong within, as is clear to you. It is also strong on the borders. Everywhere we have a strong army which can defeat anyone who contemplates attacking us.

On this occasion, brothers, we address you and every Iraqi, wherever he may be in the society or the state. You must psychologically and socially take care of your great army because it is the army of the people, the army of the revolution and the army of the party. We hope that you--glorious Iraqis--will deal with the army officers and soldiers as your hearts and consciences dictate. Deal with the army in a manner that raises its social status. We want an army for Arabism, Iraq and the Ba'th.

You know that we raise the slogan of fighting oppression wherever it may be, exterminating it and spreading justice in every part of society, inspired by the living examples and models that exist in the history of our ancestors, the history of Iraq and the history of the glorious Arab nation.

Therefore, we shall deal with the judges in a manner that will raise their social status and enable them to give the just verdict and speak for justice because we are going to decrease the emergency measures. Therefore, the judges should be vigilant eyes that look after the citizens' interests and apply justice. They should be a main, vital pillar in applying justice in the community.

Therefore, we hope that you, the honest Iraqi citizens, wherever you are, will cooperate with each other. We do not discriminate between one citizen or another or between one faction of society and another. We reject exploitation. We support the poor and champion justice against injustice. We shall always tell the truth, God willing. That's how we hope you will deal with one another. If hundreds of citizens line up before a shop, we hope that the shopkeeper, upon seeing a soldier and a judge in the crowd, first serves the one who was first.

We want the army to be the arm of the nation everywhere. We want it to continue offering sacrifices for the sake of principles. We want the people to build the army and have it protect the borders and defend the nation's honor whenever necessary. We want the judges to apply justice. We want the judges to apply justice as understood by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and as inspired by our ancestors throughout history. This is not a privilege; it is part of the basic requisites according to which we want the army to fight in defense of honor with high spirits. We want the army to fight in defense of the Arab nation's principles. We also want the judges to be fair in the exercise of their duties and whenever they make decisions.

On my behalf and that of my comrades at the RCC and the Ba'th Party Command, I convey greetings to every honest Iraqi citizen. In your name and from this land, the noble Iraqi land, we send greetings to every Arab struggler who fights injustice and champions justice. Reassure your children as to the future. Reassure your mothers as to the future. Reassure the children and the grownups as to the future because it will be a brilliant future, God willing. Peace be with you.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER TAKS CONSTITUTIONAL OATH

JN091216 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah took the constitutional oath this morning before President Saddam Husayn at the National Council building on the occasion of his appointment as deputy prime minister and deputy commander in chief of the armed forces. The swearing-in ceremony was attended by Staff Col Tariq Hamad 'Abdallah, RCC secretary general and acting chief of the presidential office.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM 2-WEEK VISIT TO USSR

JN060907 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0833 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 August--The Iraqi Delegation to the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Week returned to Baghdad this morning at the end of a 2-week official visit to the Soviet Union. Exhibitions of photography, Arabic calligraphy, Islamic mosaics, ceramics, graphic arts and fashion shows were organized in cities of the Belorussian SSR during the visit.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN AMMAN

JN081220 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Amman at noon today on a 1-day visit to Jordan. In a statement to a JNA correspondent at Amman airport, Khaddam said that he carries a message for His Majesty King Husayn from President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with the area situation. He said the message is part of existing consultations between the two fraternal countries. On Jordanian-Syrian relations, Khaddam said they are good, constantly developing and are relations of brotherhood and cooperation. He was received at Amman airport by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, and several foreign ministry officials.

Message to Husayn

JN081637 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] This afternoon His Majesty King Husayn received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, at Al-Hashiniyah Palace. Khaddam conveyed a message to his majesty from President Hafiz al-Asad relating to developments in the Arab region and methods of bolstering joint Arab action.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, and Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs. Khaddam left Amman for Damascus this afternoon. He was seen off by the minister of state for foreign affairs and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

PARLIAMENTARY COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH PALESTINIANS

JN081715 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] The Jordanian side under Senate President Bahuat at-Talhuni and the Palestinian side under Palestine National Council Chairman Khalid al-Fahum today discussed bilateral parliamentary relations, Arab parliamentary affairs, the results of the meetings of the Arab Parliamentary Union Council held in Tunis on 14 June, and the working plan and papers that will be submitted to the union's council at its meeting in the UAE next January. They also discussed the agenda of the general conference of the International Parliamentary Union that will be held in Caracas in September, particularly the Palestine issue and the Middle East crisis.

The two sides agreed on the principles of coordination and cooperation between the Jordanian and Palestinian delegations on the one hand and the other parliamentary delegations that will participate in the conference, on the other. On the Jordanian side, the talks were attended by Senate members Ahmad Tuqan, 'Abd ar-Rahman Khalifah, Hashim al-Jayyusi and Dayfallah al-Humud. On the Palestinian side, they were attended by Khalid al-Hasan, Sami 'Attari and Talal Naji, who are members of the Palestine National Council.

AL-HUSS DELIVERS POLICY STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT

NC081155 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpt] The Chamber of Deputies is currently in session under the chairmanship of Speaker Kamil al-As'ad; Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, the ministers and 64 deputies are attending. The Chamber of Deputies is debating the Cabinet's statement of policy.

After the decree announcing the opening of the extraordinary session, Prime Minister al-Huss delivered the Cabinet statement.

Al-Huss Reads Cabinet Statement

NC081548 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpts] At the top of the list of problems facing us is the issue of the south, the aggression against it and the tragedies which have befallen it. Our government has conducted contacts on the international level to tackle this grave situation. It will continue its efforts to implement the UN Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 425 and 450.

One of the objectives of Israeli aggression is to embarrass, humiliate and demoralize the UN forces, prompting them to withdraw from the south. Therefore, our government will persistently seek to frustrate this objective through cooperation with the United Nations and its forces in the south.

On this occasion, we would like to praise the role which the army played in the south under the operational auspices of the UN forces, and to express our gratitude to the UN Security Council, the UN Secretary General and the countries that took part in composing these forces.

We affirm that our government pays attention to the issue of the south with the degree of urgency it deserves. This issue is also an Arab responsibility and requires greater Arab support at all levels. If it is correct that the issue of the south is to some degree linked with the problem of the Middle East, this must not prevent us from exerting efforts both to deal with the crisis resulting from the Israeli aggression and to control the actions which the aggressor uses as a pretext--albeit false--to justify his aggression.

Our government affirms its determination to restore the state's sovereignty over the south with the help of the Security Council and the UN emergency forces as well as to restore the state's full authority over all of Lebanon's territory.

Honorable deputies: It is self-evident that the issue of security should be of utmost concern. With regard to security, we would like to stress three facts: First, the security elements must regain their self-confidence since events have almost destroyed their morale. We have tried and will continue to try to achieve this objective. We would like to announce that we have already covered much ground in this regard. We hope that the Internal Security Forces will be able to fulfill their duties completely and correctly.

As for the army, our government will continue the process of building it on the basis of the new defense law and in a manner that insures the desired effectiveness in defending the homeland and its unity as well as to exert state sovereignty over all of its territory.

The second fact is the establishment of security as a national demand and an urgent need for emergeing from the ordeal and crisis from which the country is suffering. All citizens must assist the authority in trying to maintain security, but they should leave the responsibility for exercising duties in this sphere to the proper authorities.

The third fact is that security cannot be established unless the judicial bodies regain their effectiveness. The government is earnestly seeking to restore this effectiveness to the judiciary by the start of the judicial year.

On the external level, the government affirms its interest in maintaining the best relations with the friendly states in general and the Arab fraternal states in particular, out of our belief that cooperation with them will help deliver Lebanon from its ordeal, from the barbaric aggressions by Israel, and from the human and social tragedies it is suffering.

We affirm our interest in particular in maintaining the close brotherly ties which characterize our relations with fraternal Syria on the basis of mutual respect and common interest. We are confident that Syria will continue its cooperation with us in confronting the difficulties and in exerting efforts to end Lebanon's tragedy.

Honorable deputies: We repeat that this government or any government is unable to restore Lebanon to its former stability and the pioneering role it once played in the Arab area--albeit small in size but big in potential--unless every citizen senses his duty to actively and seriously contribute to the rebuilding of the state. We thank God that the ordeal through which Lebanon has passed has not been able--despite the human losses, damage and destruction it has caused--to undermine our democratic system. Its constitutional institutions have remained intact and effective.

We wanted this Cabinet statement to be clear and frank in the belief that we can tackle the important issues without claiming to be able to solve them all. On this basis we request the honorable Chamber of Deputies to give us a vote of confidence.

Sham'un Comment

NC090749 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 9 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Commenting on the Cabinet statement during a press conference last night, former President Camille Sham'un said that the Cabinet statement contained nothing different than what Prime Minister Salim al-Huss has been saying daily on every occasion. He said: The statement focused on southern Lebanon and national detente but failed to note the question of the occupied areas and towns such as the western sector of Beirut, Ash-Shiyah, Harat Hurayk, Ad-Damur, and southern villages such as Al-'Ayshiyah and others.

Sham'un added: Hence I am convinced that this will be an interim government, the task of which will be confined to managing the administration's affairs and implementing urgent projects. We will grant it a vote of confidence on this basis only. Furthermore, we will rely upon some of the ministers in the government who are capable of improving the situation in their respective ministries.

VOL REPORTS ISRAELI GUNBOATS SIGHTED OFF TYRE COAST

NC091044 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1015 GMT 9 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Reports from the south indicate that Israeli gunboats were sighted at dawn today in the territorial waters opposite Tyre and the Ar-Rashidiyah refugee camp. Flares were fired during the night from some UN positions to check any armed penetration. Exchanges of artillery fire have been reported between Arnun, Al-Jarmq and Kafr Tibnit in the central sector and Marj 'Uyun Al-Qulay'ah positions.

UNIFIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON INCIDENTS IN PAST WEEK

NC081955 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Aug 79 NC

[Text] A statement issued today by the UNIFIL command says that its men were engaged in at least 15 clashes during border incidents within a week. The statement adds that the UN soldiers came under fire from both sides on several occasions, but there were no casualties. The statement says the militias have reinforced their position inside the UNIFIL area of operations. Other armed elements have stolen an ambulance and three jeeps from the UN forces. Rifles and money were taken from the men who were in these vehicles.

DAMASCUS RADIO REPORTS 8 AUG BAGHDAD EXECUTIONS

JN081955 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad--INA has reported that this morning the death sentence was carried out by firing squad against 21 members of the Revolution Command Council and of the state leadership in Iraq. Among those executed were: Muhammad 'Ayish, minister of industry and former chairman of the Iraqi trade unions; Muhyi 'Abd al-Husayn Mashhadi, Revolution Command Council secretary; 'Adnan Husayn Hamadani, deputy prime minister; Muhammad Mahjub Mahdi, minister of education; and Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil Sa'udi, Revolution Command Council member and chief of Mr Saddam Husayn's office. INA added that prison sentences ranging from 1 to 15 years were given to 33 persons and 13 persons were acquitted.

ROMANIAN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 8 AUG

JN081352 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1310 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 8 August--Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea and an accompanying delegation arrived in Damascus at 1100 today on a visit to Syria which will last several days. Oprea was met at Damascus International Airport by Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

Oprea will hold talks with state officials on various topics relating to developing bilateral relations.

Talks Held

JN081826 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 8 August--Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, received Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian deputy prime minister in his office this evening. Attending the meeting on the Syrian side were 'Isa Darwish, minister of oil and natural resources and Dr George Huraniyah, minister of state for planning affairs. On the Romanian side, the meeting was attended by the Romanian Ambassador in Damascus.

During this meeting, which comes within the framework of coordinating joint cooperation between the two countries, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and possibilities for developing them. The two sides also reviewed current projects, the followup of their implementation and their delivery to the Syrian side.

Both sides expressed their joint desire to promote existing cooperation and friendship between them, under the guidance of President Hafiz al-Asad and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian delegation led by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian deputy prime minister, arrived in Damascus before noon today on a visit of several days to Syria. The delegation was received at the airport by Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; 'Isa Darwish, minister of oil and natural resources; and Dr George Huraniyah, minister of state for planning affairs.

ALGERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON WESTERN SAHARA, OAU RESOLUTION

ID081514 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Aug 79 ID

[Text] The Lebanese weekly AS-SAYYAD, published in Paris, has carried an interview with Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, member of the Political Bureau of the FLN Party and minister of foreign affairs. In it he dealt with the question of Western Sahara and the resolution of the African summit conference on this issue, Algerian-Mauritanian relations, and Algeria's posture vis-a-vis the Middle East crisis.

Answering a question on the summit conference resolution on the Sahara, Benyahia said that Algeria is no party to the dispute and has no dispute with Morocco; on the contrary, it is working for peace and stability in the region and for the solution of the Saharan issue--which is basically a conflict between Morocco and the POLISARIO and between the POLISARIO and Mauritania--through peaceful means because it is a political issue and its solution should be within this consideration. This was confirmed by the resolution of the 19th OAU summit conference in Monrovia, and Algeria stressed its absolute readiness to work through every means to implement this resolution.

Regarding the importance given by Algeria to this resolution, the minister went on to say in his interview with AS-SAYYAD: The approval of the African summit conference of this resolution confirms a number of facts, specifically among these:

1. A categorical denial by the African summit conference that the dispute is between Algeria and Morocco and an official African endorsement that the dispute is between Morocco, the Saharan people and Mauritania and that Algeria is in no way party to it.

2. An official rejection by the conference of the tripartite Madrid agreement.

3. Mauritania's official recognition of the right of the Saharan people to self-determination by voting for the resolution and Spain's withdrawal from the tripartite agreement as the report of the general secretary of the organization stated during the debate of the question.

Regarding Morocco's stance during the conference as expressed by Foreign Minister Boucetta, he said: We hope it was (?temporary) reaction. We hope that commonsense will prevail among our brethren in our sister country Morocco, and that they will participate with the rest of the parties concerned to realize the peace initiative opened by this resolution in the region which is likely to achieve stability, remove the specter of tension and open new prospects for constructive cooperation within the framework of fraternity and good-neighborhood.

Regarding Algerian-Mauritanian relations he said that they are good, and that the outstanding questions between us are on the way to being resolved. We are prepared to extend the hand of assistance and help to our brethern in Mauritania just as we are prepared to open a new page of strong cooperation with our brethren in Morocco in return for recognizing the right of the Saharan people to self-determination and independence.

Regarding Algeria's stance vis-a-vis the Middle East question and the role it played in gaining approval for the resolution at the conference, he said: Recalling what President Chadli Bendjedid previously stated [words indistinct] the late President Houari Boumediene: Algeria is with Palestine all the way.

ASH-SHA'B ON USE OF U.S. ARMS IN SAHARAN WAR

ID081031 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 31 Jul 79 p 1 ID

[Editorial: "'Ethics' of War Merchants"]

[Text] It was recently reported from Washington that an official spokesman has indicated that Washington is likely to permit King Hassan's regime to use sophisticated U.S. weapons against the Saharan people.

Observers are puzzled about the significance of this statement which has come in the wake of Africa's endorsement at the Monrovia conference of the Saharan people's right to self-determination and at a time when the Saharan Liberation Army is scoring successive victories in the battlefield.

The statement in itself is meaningless because war merchants have never had "ethics" committing those who purchase arms from them not to use them except in self-defense. We are well aware that such reservations soon disappear under the pressure of a mad and aggressive regime that believes that its own deliverance and indeed the boosting of its status lies in escalating its aggression and expanding the sphere of war. Therefore we believe that if there are any provisos they should be made before and not after the deal. Otherwise, what is this statement for?

A White House spokesman does not make a statement for nothing. In our estimation, what the spokesman said implies a threat to abandon the alleged U.S. neutrality [in the Saharan war] and reveals Washington's real stand on the just cause of the Saharan people. The attitude "let Hassan act" has not achieved the desired results and the problem now calls for more effective means.

We would have expected Washington to show some consideration to the cause of the Saharan people who have been sacrificing their sons for the sake of this cause and to heed the developments of this cause in the diplomatic and the military fields. We did not expect to hear a voice advocating the opposite direction, threatening a shift from "negative support" to "active support" and going along with the aggressors in their intransigence and wrongdoing.

Fortunately, all the lessons of contemporary history favor the just struggle of peoples who are not afraid of any threat. It behooves Washington to learn these lessons carefully so that it can take a new look at its own interests and security.

MAURITANIA

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS AGREEMENT WITH POLISARIO

ID082154 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Ahmedou Ould Abdallah this morning called members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Nouakchott and explained to them our attitude in the light of recent developments in the region.

The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation confirmed that what is important to Mauritania above all is that it should remain an independent and free state. From this premise, it seems that there is a basic condition for this: Putting an end to the fratricidal war. The minister said that the interest the military committee and the government show in this matter stems from the interest of the Mauritanian people before anything else. He confirmed once again that the agreement signed recently with the POLISARIO was not signed against anyone and that it does not herald any new change in the general direction of the Mauritanian state. He explained that the agreement is not directed against the Moroccan people or government. What is more, it is not in favor of Algeria or any other party; it is above all in the interest of the Mauritanian people and the whole region.

The foreign minister recalled before the diplomatic corps that our relations with Morocco are historic, deep relations that cannot be affected by any sudden factors or [word indistinct] changes.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO MOROCCAN CRITICISM

LD082120 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Maj Thiam el Hadj, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and acting official government spokesman, made a statement this morning which said:

The Moroccan authorities and various Moroccan information media for several days have been accusing our country of abandoning the Western Tiris region in an attempt to justify irresponsible behavior capable of seriously harming the good relations which have always existed between Morocco and Mauritania. Here I want to confirm that Mauritania has not abandoned Western Tiris and that the Mauritanian administration has not changed since it was established in any part of that region of the Sahara. The peace agreement which we have recently signed with the POLISARIO Front was not directed against Morocco and should not change the nature of the good relations which link us with our traditional friends. It is aimed at extricating our country from that war which we consider a fratricidal war and [words indistinct].

In this context we call on the international community and on all our friends, Morocco in particular, to spare us from committing regrettable actions in the Western Tiris region, which will threaten the good relations which we have always had with all our neighbors. No matter what happens and no matter what events take place, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania is forced, in order to protect its security, to confront any aggression, from no matter what source.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN ORDERS FORCES IN MAURITANIA TO RETURN

LD091220 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] We have learned from sources close to the general command of the Royal Armed Forces that units of Moroccan forces stationed in Mauritania have received the order from His Majesty King Hassan II, supreme commander of the Royal Armed Forces, to return home.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON POLISARIO-MAURITANIA AGREEMENT

LD090924 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Rabat--Here is the first official Moroccan reaction to the agreement signed last Monday between the POLISARIO and Mauritania: Morocco will not give in on the Sahara question. M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign minister, has just stated this to our reporter (Aziz Becarie):

[Boucetta--begin recording] [Words indistinct] of all bilateral and international engagements, these signatories have arrogated to themselves privilege and legitimacy and have ignored the necessary representation demanded of them in order to decide on the future of their neighbors, particularly Morocco, and on stability in the whole region. That is why Morocco considers the above-mentioned agreements null and void. Through the most authorized channel, that of its sovereign, Morocco has declared that it will assume, calmly but firmly, all its responsibility to defend all its rights, to safeguard its territorial integrity and to insure its security and its future and the stability of the region. [end recording]

Therefore, not all the threats of conflict in the Western Sahara can be ruled out. Morocco will perhaps have need of the reinforcement of the contingent it sent to Shaba last year; the soldiers are being brought back this morning by a giant airlift organized by the Americans.

BRIEFS

OIL PROSPECTING AGREEMENT--An oil prospecting agreement was signed in Rabat yesterday between the Moroccan Bureau de Recherches et de Participations Minieres (BRPM) and the French Societe Nationale ELF Aquitaine. The agreement involves five licenses covering the southern reef region, an area of 22,000 kilometers. A wide-ranging program involving several years of research will cost 255 million dirhams. Musa as-Sa'di, Moroccan minister for energy and minerals, who officiated the signing ceremony, said that this agreement is considered the most important reached with a foreign consortium due to the vastness of the area concerned and the expenditure involved. [Text] [Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD]

SUDAN

PROVINCE GOVERNOR ON STUDENT RIOTS IN KHARTOUM

JN081925 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Aug--This evening, Mahdi Mustafa al-Hadi, Khartoum Province governor, addressed the citizens about the street riots which took place during the past 2 days when students staged demonstrations in Khartoum and threw stones at citizens in the streets. A number of people were injured and the windows of a number of government and private cars were broken.

The governor declared that a number of students and some citizens who had participated in instigating the riots and sabotaging citizens' properties have been arrested. The governor stressed that the Sudanese revolution has been closely watching the schemes of the vanquished remnants who continue to plot and conspire against the revolution. These remnants hide behind the students and instigate them against the revolution, he added.

The Khartoum governor urged the citizens to be alert in facing incidents which some people try to exploit in creating chaos and confusion.

U.S. CLAIM ABOUT MISUSE OF WEAPONS REJECTED

TA081521 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Aug 79 p 1 TA

[By Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] Israel did not break its commitments when using weapons it had procured in the United States in incidents in southern Lebanon. This was said by military sources this morning in reaction to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's letter to Congress.

It was pointed out that there are weapons whose use was limited by the Americans when they were supplied, such as the cluster bombs, for example. When those bombs were dropped in southern Lebanon during the Litani operation, the United States complained about it and it emerged that Israel, in fact, had failed in honoring its commitments.

On the other hand, there are no such limitations on the use of the air force planes that participated in the latest air raid in Lebanon, the sources stressed.

As far as it is known, the procurement contracts put no limitations on the use of weapons on various fronts or under various circumstances.

Further Details

TA081522 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Aug 79 p 5 TA

[Editorial: "A New Front"]

[Text] While the administration was endeavoring to calm Israel and its friends in the United States and to diminish the bad impression left by recent pro-Palestinian U.S. maneuvers, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance opened a new front in the U.S.-Israeli scuffle: In a letter to the chairmen of the defense committees of the Congress and the Senate, Vance threatens that, if Israel keeps using U.S. weapons in operations in Lebanon, the United States will look into the possibility of taking steps.

The United States, it will be recalled, is not happy about IDF raids on terrorist bases in Lebanon, not necessarily because civilians are hit in those attacks but because this policy of a continuous war against terrorists contradicts the American concept of what should happen in Lebanon. Thus, the United States wishes to have it understood that Israeli strikes at terrorist targets do not constitute an act of defense but are basically offensive and, consequently, amount to a violation of the U.S.-Israeli procurement contracts which stipulate that the weapons be used only in self-defense.

In other words, the United States want to provide the terrorist organizations with the ability to plan and execute anti-Israeli actions without harrassment from IDF air, naval or land forces. Israeli antiterrorist activities will receive legitimacy only after the terrorists have perpetrated their slaughterous campaigns, have held hostages and tried to exort concessions from Israel.

Israel cannot accept this demand which is meant to guarantee immunity to terrorists in their training, planning and preparatory stages.

If neither U.S. deiplomatic efforts nor UNIFIL military presence can guarantee that southern Lebanon will not serve as a launching base for murderous attacks on Israel, then it is Israel's undeniable right to disrupt and foil any such attack before it is launched; no threat about the "taking of steps" can justify the sacrifice of Israeli citizens' lives in order to serve the policy of wooing the assassins that is now being followed by the United States.

U.S. ENVOY STRAUSS ADVANCES TRIP TO MEET WITH BEGIN

TA090831 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Aug 79 p 1 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Excerpt] President Carter's special envoy, Mr Robert Strauss, sent a conciliatory message to Prime Minister Begin and informed him that he was moving up his arrival here, to meet with the prime minister and discuss Israel-U.S. relations with him. Before sending this message, Strauss presumably discussed its contents with President Carter.

This step was taken concurrently with the meeting held in Washington yesterday between President Carter and Israel's Ambassador 'Evron, with the aim of eliminating the present misunderstanding and stressing the U.S. commitment to Israel.

The administration is going to considerable lengths to appease Israel in the wake of the developments which brought on a storm in the government and which were a casual factor in the grave criticism Foreign Minister Dayan voiced with regard to the United States. Mr Strauss in his message again stresses the special affinity between the two countries.

Statements along these lines were made by President Carter himself in his talk with Ambassador 'Evron. It is interesting to note that Mr Strauss made sure of bringing the contents of his letter to Mr Begin to the attention of Ambassador 'Evron before the latter's meeting with the President.

Mr Strauss will come to Israel on 19 August to meet with Prime Minister Begin, but, as he promised in his letter to Begin even before that he will find a way to publicly express America's special relations with Israel. In a few days' time Strauss will address the U.S. Bar Association and on that occasion he will make a number of political declarations on Israel-U.S. relations.

LIKUD PRESSURES BEGIN TO RESHUFFLE CABINET

TA081607 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Aug 79 p 1 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Text] The Likud Knesset faction as well as Cabinet members expect a Cabinet reshuffle soon. It has been learned that Likud Knesset faction Chairman MK Avraham Sharir will call for an emergency session of the Likud faction at the beginning of next week with the participation of the prime minister and members of the Cabinet. A decision is to be adopted at the meeting empowering Mr Begin to expedite changes in the Cabinet structure.

The exact time of the meeting will be coordinated today with Mr Begin. It appears that MK Moshe Arens will raise the motion to empower Mr Begin to change the structure of the Cabinet.

Likud faction heads emphasize that the accumulated weight of recent events make it imperative that the prime minister take firm steps to restore the credibility of the Likud Cabinet "before it is too late." It can be concluded from conversations with Mr Begin's associates that he is aware of the fact that Likud faction members are no longer willing to be silent witnesses to the process of the Cabinet's eroding image and credibility.

In anticipation of the Likud faction meeting early next week, members of various divisions in the faction are about to hold consultations with a view to reaching an understanding on the new Cabinet structure, which may eventually force several Cabinet members to make a personal decision about leaving the Cabinet. No names of potential candidates have been mentioned within the context of the expected changes in the Cabinet and, at this stage, it is preferable that the proposals come from the prime minister himself.

The prime minister's associates said this morning that Mr Begin has avoided reacting to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's statements. According to one source, the prime minister atrributed the foreign minister's recent statements to the formidable tensions he had been subjected to during his illness. Mr Begin's aides said they did not think Mr Begin would be reacting in public to Mr Dayan's statements.

HA'ARETZ: BEGIN, MINISTERS DISMAYED AT DAYAN'S CENSURE

TA081248 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Aug 79 pp 1,2 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] The prime minister voiced dismay to his associates about Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's statements to yesterday's midday press, in which he had levelled strong criticism at the functioning of the Cabinet. Begin is particularly irked by the fact that Dayan reported to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee the full contents of a secret cable sent to him by Cyrus Vance, in which Israel is asked about its capability to withstand economic difficulties.

The prime minister intends to hold a meeting of the Cabinet soon, to discuss its functioning, but ministers were doubtful yesterday of Begin's ability to bring about changes in the work of the government.

Begin was surprised by Dayan's decision to voice his views in the midday press. Several hours before being interviewed by the two papers, he met with the prime minister to discuss political issues. As far as it is known, Dayan did not advise Begin of his intention to grant interviews to MA'ARIV and YEDI'OT AHARONOT.

Most Cabinet members whom this correspondent approached last night for a reaction to Dayan's statements refused to have their names mentioned, with the exception of Ministers Yisra'el Katz and Hayim Landau.

"Dayan makes me think of someone who appointed himself to supervise the Cabinet's funeral. If he intended to shock the Cabinet members into improving their functioning--then this is not the way to do it," said Katz, and added: "Dayan is making a list of all the troubles and thereby creates the impression of insubstantial criticism that may have marginal intentions. He is, after all, one of the Cabinet's central figures.

"I respect him very much and regret the way he chose to issue his warnings. He is a minister whose statements get much attention abroad."

Minister Hayim Landau said Dayan's statement was superfluous and would have been better left unsaid. "Speech may well be silver, but silence is golden," Minister Landau emphasized.

Other Cabinet members were of differing minds last night in evaluating Dayan's statements. Some ministers, and senior ones among them, wondered what the foreign minister's intentions were. Some considered his intentions were sincere: He wants to warn about grave deficiencies in the work of the Cabinet. Others speculated that Dayan's intentions are to prepare for himself a way to resign from the Cabinet or to join a different coalition structure. There were Cabinet members who contended that Dayan wanted to stress in the interviews the fact that his criticism of the Cabinet was meant to highlight Israel's ability to contend with difficulties. This assessment points out that in the past Dayan made similar statements in Cabinet meetings, albeit in less strong terms. Other ministers contended that Dayan's move was well calculated and that it concerns the prime minister's weakening stature.

All the ministers with whom this correspondent spoke expressed considerable doubts about the Cabinet's ability to improve its functioning or its manner of work. The ministers said that in view of the present coalition structure in Israel and the state of mind presently prevailing in the Cabinet, there is hardly a chance for a substantial change in the Cabinet's working methods or for a reshuffle in its composition.

DAVAR ON GOVERNMENT'S 'FAILURE' IN POLITICAL SPHERE

TA082048 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Aug 79 p 7 TA

[Daniyel Bloch article: "Collapse Also in the Political Sphere"]

[Text] Until a few days ago the majority of Israelis had been united on the recognition of the government's failure in the domestic, economic and social spheres. However, many believed that the government was at least successful in the political sphere. Now it seems that this myth is also beginning to collapse in face of reality. The wild seed of the autonomy is now beginning to yield fruit.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin was and still is enamored of the autonomy plan. Although he has more than once praised his plan and said that "all" who have seen it have praised it unreservedly, I am not sure if Begin is still convinced that the United States and Egypt are also enamored of his plan, and perhaps they are not enamored of it for the very same reasons that he is enamored of it. However, the reality has always been that the Egyptians and the Americans have accepted the autonomy plan only because it logically leads to a Palestinian state after a transitional period and perhaps also transitional stages. In the beginning, the partners to the negotiations were prepared to wait until the transitional period was over. However, after the Israeli Government has retroactively adopted the adventurous and disastrous policy of Ari'el Sharon and Gush Emunim, it is clear they cannot wait passively any longer.

Most of the Cabinet members are undoubtedly opposed to Sharon's policy, but since the Cabinet does not function as a collective [previous word in English]--every minister is a wolf toward other ministers and each deals with his ministry as with a feudal inheritance and a bequeathal of forefathers--they let him do what he likes.

Just as nobody stopped Ari'el Sharon from recklessly losing the Yamit District, he is now allowed to sow the seed of crisis and of the PLO-Palestinian state. A minister who did not cause a governmental crisis over the Elon More affair is now shouldering the full moral responsibility for the bankruptcy of the Israeli policy and for the distress which it is now suffering.

This government is endowed with the unusual talent of insisting on trifles and neglecting important issues. Melting over reciprocal visits to Egypt and Israel by Israeli and Egyptian personalities, the Israeli Government has made a concession regarding the holding of the political negotiations in Jerusalem. One must also remember that since February 1977 no official Egyptian visit has been made to Jerusalem. Israeli ministers run to have celebrations in Al-'Arish and Beersheba, in Herzliyya, Tel Aviv and Haifa, and are only too forgetful that Israel has only one capital--Jerusalem--whose climate in summer is much better than that of all the replacements.

In contrast, the Israeli Government insists on having a UN Emergency Force and is opposed to observers, as if anyone in the world and in Israel were able to see a real, substantive difference between the two. It was no one but Israel itself who signed the peace agreement together with its formulations that simultaneously mention both this [UNEF] and the other [UNTSO], and it was no one but Israel that very much desired including the UN presence in the agreement. President Carter's famous letter includes no commitment precisely referring to UN Emergency Forces, it only talks of a UN presence in the most general terms. Nobody can understand why Israel is so adamant about such a subsidiary matter while hardly anything is heard about such a major issue as Jerusalem's status.

The interest in trivial details that has been so characteristic of Israel's activity through all stages of the political negotiations enables the United States and Egypt to secretly concoct dishes which are not relished by Israel in the sphere of contacts with the PLO and in regard to the proposals to amend UN Security Council Resolution 242. Resolution 242 has now turned into the object of the greatest desires of the Begin government and the minutest possible change in it constitutes a national catastrophe that may even lead to Israel's torpedoing the peace agreement with Egypt. The historical paradox is that Resolution 242 was at one time the peak of profanity in Begin's eyes. It was he who prevented its immediate acceptance by Israel in autumn 1967, and it was against the background of its official adoption that the national unity government was dissolved. Even during the negotiations with Egypt, Begin's authoritative spokesman declared that this resolution is not binding regarding Judaea and Samaria. If it does not bind Israel, then it does not necessarily bind the United States and Egypt, and they can propose amendments to it.

It is possible to conduct an informational offensive against changing Resolution 242 and it is possible to struggle, with the help of part of the U.S. Jewry, against dangerous trends in the U.S. administration's policy. There can also occasionally be partial and temporary successes in these struggles, but all these are nothing but sedatives and an offensive against symptoms instead of a serious treatment of the roots of the problem. The root is the conflicting goals with regard to the autonomy. While the present Israeli Government views the autonomy as a trick designed to help the realization of the vision of the wholeness of the country, Egypt and the United States view the autonomy as an introduction to a Palestinian entity and even a Palestinian state.

On the autonomy issue, Israel is isolated in the international arena and even the Jewish and Israeli public is divided. A decisive majority is indeed opposed to a PLO-Palestinian state, but a considerable portion does not accept the government's line concerning the settlement policy, "the expropriations" and the de facto annexation.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is right in his diagnosis of the government's outward image, and this is not a phoney image. The government is already considered half "defunct," but the remedy does not lie in insisting on trifles and concentrating on battles against the symptoms. Both the external and internal weakness of the government stem from its policy no less than from personal quarrels and from a lack of ability to function.

BEGIN REPORTEDLY SATISFIED WITH OUTCOME OF HAIFA TALKS

TA081524 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Aug 79 p 3 TA

[By Yosef Wachsman]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin last night expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the autonomy talks. "I am glad about what you have achieved and about what you have prevented," Mr Begin said to Dr Burg, who had come to brief him on the talks that ended yesterday afternoon.

Minister Burg went to the prime minister's residence immediately after he bade farewell to Dr Mustafa Khalil and members of his delegation. The talk between Mr Begin and Dr Burg went on for a long time and, at its end, Mr Begin expressed satisfaction with what had been achieved in the talks. When asked what exactly Prime Minister Begin had in mind when he said he was glad about what had been prevented, Dr Burg answered: "Naturally, the issue of amendments to Resolution 242, the problem of Jerusalem and additional proposals that the Egyptians put forward."

The chairman of Israel's delegation to the autonomy talks went on to say: "It is true that we avoided important issues yesterday, but they will be raised."

HA'ARETZ: POLITICIANS DIFFER FROM PROFESSIONALS IN TALKS

TA070853 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Aug 79 p 1 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] It was difficult to shake off the impression last night that there is a gap in the Israeli delegation between the politicians and the officials.

Whereas the ministers were alerted by the declarations made by the Egyptian prime minister, the senior civil servants in the delegation were not inclined to attach much importance to them. Whereas the politicians created an atmosphere of crisis, the professionals stressed the progress that had been made in the practical negotiations. The politicians tended to portray Khalil and Leonard as a fully coordinated duo laying a trap for the Israeli delegation, but the professionals emphasized the good will displayed by the Egyptian prime minister.

Thus, the politicians were much alarmed to hear of Cairo's intentions to change Resolution 242, while the Israeli officials asked themselves: Did the ministers fail to realize what the rules of the negotiating game are, played as it is in conditions of peace by two countries between which differences of opinion exist?

And so the ministers hastened to spread their doubts in public--doubts regarding Cairo's and Washington's motives--while the professionals were obliged to keep silent.

In the internal discussions, however, the professionals expressed what they felt. They begged the ministers to refrain from unnecessarily dramatizing matters, pleaded with them to show themselves calm and equable, and not to create a crisis atmosphere. The officials made a point of underlining their practical progress in the negotiations.

All the excitement centered around a very early stage of the autonomy talks, a fact which must be taken into account when assessing developments. For the moment, the two delegations are only seeking agreed-upon definitions for the issues on which the negotiations regarding the system of elections to the autonomy council will concentrate. These negotiations are not yet properly under way, and when they do get off the ground, Israel and Egypt will find themselves engaged in frequent and sharp confrontations.

While Hasan Kamal, head of President as-Sadat's bureau, was in Haifa to organize the Egyptian president's visit, a question came up: Which of the two groups has a truer, more sensitive ear--the Israeli politicians, who detect the negative political tone of the positions voiced by Mustafa Khalil, or the senior officials, who have recommended that Israel tone down its protests?

EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI INTERVIEWED ON NEGOTIATIONS

TA081427 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Aug 79 TA

[Interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali by Jerusalem radio reporter Leslie Susser within the framework of the weekly "Forum" program; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Ghali, the talks here have been dealing mainly with details of autonomy, but perhaps I could ask you a wider question. Just what kind of autonomy does Egypt envisage eventually?

[Answer] You know quite well what is the difference between the Israeli position and the Egyptian one. For the Israeli, autonomy will be a kind of administrative autonomy. For the Egyptian, we see autonomy as a framework offering to the Palestinian the right of self-determination.

[Question] But does this right of self-determination mean, eventually, the creation of a Palestinian state?

[Answer] The Palestinians will themselves decide what they want. If they want a Palestinian state, they will have a Palestinian state. If they want a federation with Jordan, they can have a federation with Jordan. If they want a federation with Israel, they can have a federation with Israel, but it is essential that 1 million people must tell what they want.

[Question] Israel, however, is afraid that the Palestinian state could become a Soviet proxy state which would threaten Israel's security. What kind of assurances can Israel have that this would not be so?

[Answer] Well, there is a lot of this position which has been taken in the conclusion of the treaty between Egypt and Israel which can be used: Like international troops, like neutralization of a country, like disarmament of certain regions. [sentence as heard]

In any classic book of international law you will find hundreds of guarantees which could be adopted to be sure that this state--if the state is created--will not represent a danger for the Israeli security. Furthermore, according to Camp David, you will have Israeli military bases in the West Bank. So, again, this is another guarantee.

[Question] So, you are not afraid that such a state would be a destabilizing influence in the Middle East?

[Answer] Certainly not. A mini state of 1 million is certainly not a destabilizing element in the area. On the contrary, if there will be no solution for the Palestinian problem, then you will have destabilization in the area.

[Question] Dr Ghali, what about Resolution 242? There seems to be some confusion on this--whether the resolution is to be amended or whether different resolutions that are based on 242 are to be added in order perhaps to widen the negotiating process at the moment.

[Answer] This is not the confusion because nobody knows anything about the subject. We are already discussing about a subject that nobody knows about it. Our position is quite clear: Anything that could help the participation of the Palestinians in the process of the negotiations is something positive, and this is a common goal from both the Israeli and the Egyptian and the American [viewpoint]. So, if we could obtain certain additions to 242 and this addition to 242 will encourage the Palestinians to participate in the process of the negotiations, I will say we are for this addition to 242.

[Question] Yesterday, the Israeli delegation gave us to understand that Dr Khalil had said that there would be no changes or additions to 242 against Israel's will. Is this Egypt's position?

[Answer] The Egyptian position is: Anything which could bring the participation of the Palestinians is something positive. But, again, it must be practical. What would be the use of obtaining the participation of the Palestinians if the Israelis don't want to participate. So, if you want peace, you must have a consensus; in other words, all parties concerned in the problem must accept the solution.

[Question] Dr Khalil mentioned something that for Israeli ears was very interesting. He said that he wanted a balanced change or addition to 242 and he condemned what he called terrorism. Does Egypt regard PLO actions against Israel as terrorist actions?

[Answer] You ask me in a certain way a difficult question. Now we are not in good relations with the PLO and I don't want to answer to this questions because now we have no relation with the PLO.

[Question] Do you believe that the present negotiating framework which is three-sided--Egypt, Israel and the United States--can bring about the kind of result that you would like to see?

[Answer] These tripartite negotiations will be academic negotiations until we will obtain the participation of the Palestinians; but again, we will not obtain the participation of the Palestinians unless we will obtain certain positive and concrete results.

[Question] A short while ago, in an interview with a French newspaper I believe, you said that if there is no progress by the end of the year Egypt would perhaps reconsider its strategy. What exactly did you mean by this?

[Answer] By strategy I am talking about political strategy. Our strategy is a strategy of peace, and we are thinking of reconsidering a new strategy. We were thinking, as President as-Sadat said at the conference of Monrovia, that he is ready to have an international conference with the two powers and with different other parties. In other words, you must not have a kind of dogmatic approach that everything must be solved according to process "A" rather than process "B". What is important is the goal, which is complete and global peace in the region. If you can obtain global peace through process "B" rather than process "A" or through process "C", why not?

[Question] By process "A" you mean Israel, the United States and Egypt?

[Answer] Now we are trying process "A", which is Israel, the United States and Egypt, which is what we are doing now here in Haifa. We have a target date. If at the end of this period we find that process "A" has not been completely successful, so there is no objection to complete process "A" with process "B", let us say an international conference.

[Question] Something like the Geneva conference?

[Answer] Something like the Geneva conference or something like another conference or something even completely new which is neither Geneva nor tripartite. What is important is to have a certain flexibility and have the aim. The aim is a global peace and there will be no global peace before we can solve the Palestinian questions in all their aspects.

[Question] Do you envisage any situation where the peace process could be reversed, where everything could get unstuck?

[Answer] No, it is an irreversible process. It will continue, and this is why I am saying we must try any kind of process. What is important is peace and not any peace but a global peace. Furthermore, we are not interested in peace-keeping. We are interested in peace-building. In other words, we want complete normalization among all the countries of the region, but we must not rush for this. This must be done in a rational way and through a step by step approach.

[Question] Are there any signs at the moment that other Arab states, like the Saudis, like Syria, are rethinking their strategy?

[Answer] They will rethink their strategy if they will see concrete results of the tripartite negotiations we are doing here in Haifa today. As long as there is no concrete result or positive result, they will still have the rejectionist attitude. But the day they will see the first results, then, one, you will have Palestinian participation, and two, you will have a change in the strategy or in the policy of the other Arab countries because it was proved practically that what we have done was positive.

[Question] What would you consider to be a concrete result?

[Answer] A concrete result--that what was agreed at Camp David will be institutionalized: That we will have a Palestinian authority with free elections, we will have the end of the military occupation in the West Bank and Gaza, the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Gaza and the West Bank, the redeployment of the troops or what remains of the troops in certain regions, that we will have a purely Palestinian authority dealing with their own business in their own lands--practical results.

[Question] So you are talking then in terms of years even?

[Answer] Not in years because according to Camp David elections must begin in the next 9 months.

[Question] An election in 9 months would be a concrete result at this time?

[Answer] Oh, certainly. If you will [presumably meaning desire] elections, the participation of the Palestinians in the elections--this will be the first step and you will have the change.

[Question] On Monday night you met with Moshe Dayan, the Israeli foreign minister. Did the question of UNEF forces in Sinai come up?

[Answer] No, we had entertaining discussions about archeology, about old history. We like the same certain problems [as heard] and we had no discussion on contemporary history.

[Question] Dr Ghali, despite the differences, the personal relations between the Egyptian and Israeli leaders always seem to be very good, very friendly. Just how important do you think these personal contacts are in the peace process?

[Answer] I believe that this is an essential element because before you can have negotiations one must trust each other, and when one trusts each other, this is the first step. The second step is to have the will, the will to continue to negotiate in spite of all the difficulties, in spite of all the obstacles. And with more negotiations and with more work, we will overcome those difficulties and those obstacles and we will reach the common goal which is a global peace in the region.

[Question] There was a certain delay in the issue of visas for Israelis applying to visit Egypt. This now, I believe, has been changed. Is this correct?

[Answer] There was not a delay. The delay was because, honestly, I was absent. I spent 3 weeks in Monrovia for the African summit. But this is working very smoothly and there is no problem. We received applications at the Israeli foreign office, we receive these in the Israeli foreign office. A week or 8 or 9 days later, we send a reply to Tel Aviv or to the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Very often the applications are not complete and this is the reason why we have to send another letter and to say: Please, we don't know what is the purpose of the visit. Again, we have not enough accommodations in the hotels, so we are asking to the Israelis coming to Egypt--and they are welcome to Egypt--please, at least take precautions to have a room in the hotel. If he is a VIP, we can intervene and find a room for him. But supposing that it is just an Israeli tourist and he is in Cairo without a room, then it will be counterproductive in what we are interested in, which is a better comprehension between the two peoples.

[Question] Let me ask the question perhaps more generally.

Will Egypt tie the rate of normalization to the rate of progress, let's say in the autonomy talks, in other bilateral issues between Israel and Egypt?

[Answer] No, we are pledged to certain obligations in the treaties and for us (pacta sancta servanta)--we are respectful of what we agree upon. If we agree to normalization after the Israelis withdraw to the line Ra's Muhammad-Al-'Arish, we will normalize. If we've agreed to send an ambassador to Tel Aviv one month after, we will do it.

[Question] The third party in the negotiations, the United States, seems at the moment to be having difficulties with Israel. There are tensions at the moment between Israel and the United States. How do you think it affects the peace process, the fact that Israel and the United States seem at this time to be having these problems?

[Answer] We are hoping that they will solve their problems because by solving their problems they can offer the opportunity to the Americans to play the role of full partner in the negotiations. Experience has proved during the last 14 months of negotiations that the role of the Americans is essential and we need them, both the Israelis and we the Egyptians need the American presence as a full partner in our negotiations.

[Question] Dr Ghali, just a last question: I mentioned before the UN forces in Sinai. Does Egypt regard this as a serious question or is it merely a technicality that you think will be solved in the near future?

[Answer] I think that it is a technicality that will be solved in the near future. After all, what is important is a United Nations presence. There is practically no difference between United Nations troops and United Nations observers. It is not a fact that because the United Nations troops have a gun that they can prevent a confrontation. The real purpose of the presence is to be there to control, to be a kind of a witness in a case of an incident, and you can be witness being an observer or being a soldier of the United Nations. So, I believe this is purely a problem of technicality and it could be solved very easily.

[Susser] Dr Ghali, thank you.

PROGRESS REPORTED IN CAIRO OIL NEGOTIATIONS

TA090718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Aug 79 TA

[Text] In the oil negotiations between Egypt and Israel it has been agreed that priority will be given to Israel in the purchase of Egyptian oil. Speaking to our reporter last night on the telephone from Cairo, Israel's Energy Minister Yizhaq Moda'i said this meant that Israel would not have to participate in an international tender for the purchase of Egyptian oil. After the talks with his Egyptian counterpart and the Egyptian Premier Khalil, Moda'i said it has also been approved in principle that Egypt would supply Israel with oil in proportion to the quantities produced at the 'Alma oilfield, which is to be handed over at the end of November. However, Moda'i pointed out that there were still some problems over this question, since Egypt was intending to reduce production at the 'Alma field.

There was also some dispute over the price levels. Israel wants to buy the oil at the OPEC price of $23 a barrel. Egypt wants to sell the oil at the free market price, which is considerably higher.

Energy Minister Moda'i also disclosed that Israel's request for a continued supply of gas from the Sinai fields to the Dead Sea works and 'Arad would be discussed during future normalization talks.

GAZA MAYOR SETTLES TRANSFER OF EXAMS TO EGYPT

TA090641 Jerusalem POST in English 9 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Harry Wall]

[Excerpt] The problem of transferring matriculation exams of Gaza students to Cairo has apparently been resolved with the military government assuming responsibility for the dispatch of the papers. Thus, a major row was averted between the Government of Egypt and Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa of Gaza, who had rejected an Egyptian Foreign Ministry request to supervise the transfer, saying that his participation "would enhance the process of normalization without ensuring the rights of the Palestinian people."

The issue stemmed from the Israeli Foreign Ministry's insistence to transfer the examination papers directly to Cairo and not via UNESCO, as has been the practice hitherto. In his interview with the afternoon papers on Monday, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan threatened to resign if matters such as the matriculation papers were not resolved and the process of normalization speeded up.

During their recent talks, Dayan and Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, agreed that the examination papers--without which Gaza students cannot be admitted to Egyptian universities--would be forwarded without UNESCO acting as an intermediary.

SHI'ITES IN SOUTHERN LEBANON PROTEST PLO HARASSMENT

TA070804 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Aug 79 p 2 TA

[By POST reporter]

[Text] Bint Jubayl--Thousands of Shi'ite Muslims from south Lebanon yesterday demonstrated against increasing harassment by the PLO and Lebanese left-wing forces.

Immediate cause of the protest was the death of a Bint Jubayl notable, Asad Allah Bazi. He was detained, together with another resident of the town, when he was being taken to a hospital north of Bint Jubayl after suffering a heart attack. He was forced to accompany his captors to their headquarters in An-Nabatiyah.

Bazi died in the interrogation room of a terrorist officer who is a member of the Syrian nationalist party.

The demonstration began in the larger Shi'ite villages in the area controlled by Major Sa'd Haddad's militia forces, and culminated with an assembly in the Shi'ite religious community centre building here.

One Shi'ite notable, Abd al-Majid Bazi, told reporters: "We are here today because only in the south does Lebanese independence for the Shi'ite exist."

Light exchanges of fire took place in southern Lebanon yesterday, while in Fatahland clashes between Druze and terrorists continued into their third straight day.

TEHRAN CONDEMNS BBC 'FALSE REPORTS,' CITES BRZEZINSKI REMARKS

LD081316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] As the Islamic revolution in our country reveals its further dimensions and as, by carrying out revolutionary projects and codifying the constitution, Iran moves closer to a new and irreversible system, foreign radios and newspapers, especially those belonging to Western imperialism--who, regrettably, see their interests being eroded in Iran--adopt a more hostile attitude toward our country and our revolution.

For instance recently, following the same sly techniques, the BBC, as well as broadcasting accusations and false reports, has now become the mouthpiece of Bakhtiar, given a new life by Western imperialism. In the first part of our program today, we have some comments about the nonsense broadcast by the BBC.

Officials of the BBC, who claim to be in charge of an unbiased news media, in order to give a democratic appearance to their method of operation have always reversed the truth under the guise of reporting events. Nevertheless, they have had their usual say as it suits them. This time, the comments by Brzezinski and Bakhtiar and the announcements of the groups which, according to the BBC, are opposed to the Islamic Republic of Iran, have become a pretense so that they can open up the festering wounds inflicted by the Islamic revolution of Iran. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's adviser on security affairs, in a meeting to discuss U.S. foreign policy, warns the Soviet Union not to interfere further in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan. He also said that the United States had acted cautiously during the violent events in some countries which have been extremely important to it, adding that the United States expects other countries to stop interfering and influencing countries which are deeply religious and have a high degree of national awareness. However, the interesting point is that the BBC, quoting an anonymous person who always seems to be present in the comments made by the BBC, says that in his remarks Brzezinski was referring to the revolutions in Iran and Nicaragua.

Today everyone knows that futile and stupid attempts were made by the United States during the Iranian revolution to prevent the people from fighting against imperialism. A good example of this can be seen in Carter's message to Imam Khomeyni when he was resident in Paris. This message was presented to the imam on 8 January 1979, and our foreign minister recently revealed its contents. In this message, Carter threatened the imam that if he did not support Bakhtiar's government, a bloodbath would ensue in Iran and many people would be killed. Carter also warned the imam about the danger of a military coup d'etat; but, in response to this message, the imam said: Even if I commit such a mistake, our nation will not be prepared to accept Bakhtiar. Our nation has endured many hardships and has given a lot of blood and is not ready to have all that blood wasted. The imam's answer to Carter's message was on behalf of the nation and not only on his own behalf.

However, the BBC, ignoring reality, arranges its argument in such a way that presumably the Islamic Republic of Iran is in collusion with the United States. This is why Brzezinski warns the Soviet Union. Of course, the BBC has not forgotten the attempts of the struggling people of Iran and Nicaragua against imperialism and, especially, the imperialism of the United States and its dictatorial agents.

Now the BBC talks about Iran as though there were profound disagreement among religious figures in Iran, and that the dissension and disagreement among the leadership circles has led to great difficulties. Last Year, on the eve of the journey of the British secretary of defense, Fred Mulley, to Iran, the BBC invited him to be interviewed. The words of the defense secretary--that by the purchase of weapons from Britain, Iran had reduced unemployment there--brings joy to the heart of the shah; because the BBC knew that the dictatorial shah likes nothing more than being praised.

The views of the BBC are the same as those of the British and American newspapers and magazines, because their ailment is the same. Their main ailment is that they have lost a huge market for the sale of their products and especially their weapons. American newspapers and magazines such as the Washington POST, the HERALD TRIBUNE, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the New York POST, the DAILY NEWS and the New York TIMES, together with British newspapers and magazines, have published long reports about the interview of Bakhtiar in Paris. The BBC keeps quoting and repeating the reports of these newspapers.

The New York TIMES, in an article by Yusef Ebrahim, who recently was expelled from Iran due to his lack of qualification and his false and insulting reports on the Islamic revolution, writes: Bakhtiar has found greater popularity among the middle class government technocrats and also among the unemployed workers. The Washington POST writes: The French, who see that they gained no special advantage in giving asylum to the leader of the revolution, are worried.

The Iranian nation remembers well how these very newspapers praised the shah and how they praised the unity and friendship between Iran and the West and called Iran the bastion of peace in the region. Will the Iranian people now believe the words of the BBC? The words of the BBC are as worthless as those of the fox in the forest.

SHIPPING, AVIATION EMPLOYEES HEED KHOMEYNI'S CALL TO END STRIKES

LD081836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hoseyn Sufi, secretary of the Syndicate of Sailors of the Arya Shipping Line, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY announced: Following the announcement of the imam that strikes and sit-ins will weaken the government, and following the agreement we reached with Nezamuddin Movahhed, executive director of the Arya Shipping Line, the sailors of this shipping line today ended their 6-day-old strike, and all of them returned to work.

Also, the Civil Aviation Organization today announced that employees in the Communications Department of the organization today resumed their normal duties after a 15-month [as heard] strike.

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES LEGAL SYSTEM

LD082020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At a recent meeting between Imam Khomeyni and Mr Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi, minister of justice of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni suggested that the Ministry of Justice should base all its laws and regulations and even investigations and other relevant procedures on the principles and regulations of Islam. Mr Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi, in an exclusive interview with Shahab Jazayeri, the central news bureau correspondent, announced his opinions on different aspects of legal affairs and the situation in the Ministry of Justice.

The minister of justice, in reply to a question by our reporter about his recent meeting with the prime minister and Imam Khomeyni and the decisions made about existing laws, said: The imam's view on the subject is that the affairs of the country should be dealt with according to Islamic principles. General problems of the Ministry of Justice regarding Islamic principles and standards were considered, and the imam suggested that we should base our laws and regulation and even our investigations and other procedures on the principles and standard of Islam. There was also the question of the courts. The imam suggested we conduct further studies on the subject of the courts, and that as far as the common courts were concerned, we should submits bills to the government based on the principles mentioned before. These bills have been and are currently being prepared.

Regarding the news published in the media on the changes in the judicial system, the minister of justice said: As you know, our civil law was compiled by a group of theologians and authorized persons several years ago and was subsequently ratified by the National Consultative Assembly. This civil law is still used, is based on Islamic principles and observes Islamic standards. Therefore, at present, we consider our civil law a rich law which includes all the material needed to solve relevant problems in society. Regarding the investigation procedures and the courts, according to the bill submitted to the government which will eventually go to the Islamic Revolution Council, the system of investigating complaints, which was formerly based on two stages, has been changed to a one-stage system. The special courts have nearly been abolished. All procedures will be based on one court, one office of the public prosecutor and one stage.

Mr Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi said: Therefore, it can be said that the investigation systems of the Ministry of Justice has been changed drastically and will be based on a one stage form so that people can get their rights more speedily. Some of the investigation procedures and formalities have been cut so that the length of investigations has been cut shorter.

The minister of justice also said: Another bill is being prepared which has now been finalized and which will be submitted to the government very soon. According to this bill, the religious courts will play an important role in complaints regarding divorce, matrimony, endowments, custody cases, [words indistinct] and such matters which should be investigated by the religious courts will be referred to the religious courts.

About the law for the protection of the family, the minister of justice said: A part of the law for the protection of the family which was enforced before, was in opposition to Islam, and the former regime and those people who compiled this law used it only as a publicity stunt, saying that they observed women's rights and that women would be regarded as equal to men and would be able to ask for their rights in these courts. Those ladies who presented their divorce cases to these courts will tell you that their rights were not granted to them. Therefore, the law for the protection of the family has not been changed as such, [words indistinct] are still enacted, but they will announce their verdict in cases where religious laws are observed.

About the situation of women judges and the decisions made regarding them recently by the Ministry of Justice, Mr Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi said: Regarding the appointment of women as judges, as far as I can remember, Islam prohibits women from being appointed as judges and legal guardians. There are even quotations from the Prophet supporting these points.

The ministers of justice said: Many ladies come to me and say that they do not accept the judgement passed on them by lady judges and that their dossiers should be sent to courts with male judges presiding.

About the committees' interference in many judicial cases and the confiscation of the properties of the accused and that of their next of kin, the minister of justice said: On several occasions when, together with Prime Minister Eng Mehdi Bazargan, I was received by the imam, I asked the imam, leader of the Islamic revolution, about the confiscation of properties and whether he had issued any orders on the matter. The imam said: I have issued orders about those defendants whose property was illegally amassed from public funds and gained by plundering other people's belongings and those of the oppressed. This people's property should be confiscated. Therefore, in order for their property to be confiscated, it first has to be proved to the court that their property has been gained by plundering public funds or from stolen funds or by plundering other people's belongings. If so, the court should issue orders to the effect that the property of the person who has committed such acts should be confiscated.

About the action of committees in confiscating people's property, I should say that if they are acting on orders issued by the offices of the public prosecutor or the Revolution Courts and go to people on that basis to confiscate their property, then this is right and correct. If not, they have committed an offense. In any case, they should be asked to produce the proper warrant, and the warrant should indicate the office of the public prosecutor which has issued it.

The minister of justice said: About the close relatives of the first and second degree of the accused, the imam said that if it is proved to the court that a person has plundered public funds and, in order to escape the law and the revolution so that his property cannot be confiscated, has transferred his property to his relatives of the first degree, such as his children or his wife or even his parents, or his siter or brother, then in such cases, if this is proved to the court, this peoples' properties will be confiscated too. Otherwise, this action is against religion and the law.

At the end of this conversation, regarding the judges in the former regime who were under the influence and the power of the governing system and who passed sentences in contradiction to Islamic principles and humanitarian principles as a result of which a person who was not guilty was presented as the guilty party, the minister of justice said: In our criminal and civil laws, we have provisions for the restitution of rights and those proved guilty wrongly can present evidence and ask for the reopening of investigations. The courts will consider the evidence presented to them and on the basis of their strength of this evidence the courts will issue orders for a reinvestigation of the case.

NATIONAL GUIDANCE MINISTRY SOURCE ON AYANDEGAN CLOSURE

LD082107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] An informed source in the Ministry of National Guidance concerning the closure of the newspaper AYANDEGAN, today told the reporter of PARS NEWS AGENCY: The banning and closure of AYANDEGAN had nothing to do with the new press bill which was approved by the government a few days ago, because this bill is still going through various legal stages and will only become valid on Sunday 12 August when it is officially presented to the government. He added: The closure of AYANDEGAN was due to the claims and indictments which have been filed against this newspaper in the office of the revolution prosecutor. The Ministry of National Guidance had nothing to do with it.

However, during the revolution such an action by the revolution prosecutor is not unexpected, because we have seen in many countries that after a revolution the revolutionary government bans and closes down publications which are not in harmony with the revolutionary philosophy of that country. This informed source, at the end of his comments, said: In our view, closure of AYANDEGAN will not be permanent, and it is quite possible that after the accusations levelled against it are investigated this newspaper may resume publication.

RCD TO REPORT ON ACTIVITIES FOR GOVERNMENT APPROVAL

LD082100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Mr Mokhtar Mas'ud, secretary general of Regional Cooperation for Development [RCD], met Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister, today. The secretary general of RCD briefed the prime minister on the aims and activities of RCD in the past 14 years and emphasized the fact that RCD is an organization which deals with the economic activities of the region and has no connections with CENTO, and does not have any role in political and military activities. The secretary general of the RCD mentioned the common projects which will help the development of Iran, Turkey and Pakistan and said that he hopes RCD will have enough time and opportunity to consider and evaluate the possibility of more effective and fruitful cooperation. Therefore, it has been decided that a detailed report on the activities of RCD be compiled and submitted to the Iranian Government during the next few weeks. Subsequently, the Iranian Government's position on its relation with RCD will be announced.

URUMIYEH REVOLUTION GUARDS CALL FOR ARMY PURGE

LD090858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Statement issued by the Corps of the Urumiyeh City Revolution Guards]

[Text] In His exalted name, sisters and brothers. From the outset of the victorious Iranian revolution, which brought down the demon of despotism, agents associated with the United States and Israel and reaction have been constantly exerting efforts, through plots and provocations, to strike a blow at and defeat the revolution. Their latest effort, which was going to develop into a painful tragedy, concerned a plot by certain agents subservient to foreigners within the army. They wanted to bring about discord and fratricide among any personnel, and to bring the army also into conflict with the nation. Their plot had a perfectly specific antipeople and anti-revolutionary purpose, for they were protesting Colonel Hushangi's imprisonment and his subsequent revolutionary execution. They had demanded the release of the NCO's who had refused to obey the military commander's orders in connection with a plot by plundering landlords in Sero region.

A clear example of their counterrevolutionary moves include tearing up Imam Khomeyni's portrait, setting fire to the office of the commander of the 64th Infantry Division, their stand against the Revolution Guards--which is something that Israel and the United States want--and attacks on and injuries to the people who regarded the army as their brother.

The people should bear in mind that in this connection the Revolution Court is not to blame: The blame lies with those who did not engage in the purging of the army in time.

This is because [as heard] they reported to their action before they had any knowledge of Hushangi's execution, and it was only in front of the army headquarters that they learned about the execution. They only wanted his release, and it is clear that the matter was a deeply rooted consideration within the army. It was premeditated counterrevolutionary action, and it was something that exposed their [word indistinct] nature. Of course, the majority of army brothers are faithful to the revolution and the leadership of the revolution, and they have condemned the action by these people. We commend these people among our army brothers.

While reaffirming the verdicts of the Revolution Court regarding those who spread corruption on earth, we insistently call upon the government and responsible officials, while fully appreciating the issue, to take action as soon as possible to put an end to these anti-people plots by a complete purge in the army aimed at mercenary elements and, thereby, to bring about the conditions conducive to encouraging faithful army brothers.

Meanwhile, should certain officials supply false reports to newspapers and the media we, the Islamic Revolution Guards and the people of Urumiyeh who witnessed and observed the incident, strongly condemn such behavior.

[Signed] Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards of Urumiyeh.

POLITICAL GROUPS DECLARE KORDESTAN ELECTIONS VOID

LD081301 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 6 Aug 79 p 1, 12 LD

[Text] Sanandaj, AYANDEGAN correspondent: Following the announcement of the results of the Kordestan elections, organizations, groups and political associations of this province have declared the Kordestan elections void and have accused the government of a deliberate plan to bring about such abnormal events as the Marivan events, the marches, the occupation of the [Sanandaj] radio and television station to prevent election campaigning, and the election to the council of experts of representatives from only two Shi'ite towns of Kordestan to represent the whole of Kordestan.

In its statement, the Council for the Coordination of Kurdish Associations gives the following reasons for its declaration: "Elections to the council of experts have been held in the province of Kordestan. Mr Rahmani and Javad Fatehi were elected to represent the Kordestan Province with 35,000 and 24,000 votes polled at their constituencies of Bijar and Gharaveh respectively.

More than anything, this unusual situation is remarkable in that two candidates from two small towns of Kordestan (whose populations are considerably smaller than other areas of the province), should obtain the majority vote when all they had was a number of votes from their own two towns.

In view of the above and for reasons which will follow, we strongly protest against the manner in which these elections have been held. In our view, the results are void, since the elections were held under abnormal conditions, with people made destitite [in Marivan], and with coercion, intimidation, and fraud openly practiced.

1. Before the elections took place, the radio and television station of Sanandaj, the only public medium in Kordestan, was invaded and taken over by members of the former Islamic Komiteh, following a predetermined plan. They beat up, threatened and expelled the staff.

Consequently, the radio and television station of Sanandaj was not able to broadcast any information, announcements or news on the elections, the candidates, the location of the polling booths, the date of the elections, voters' qualifications, the names of candidates withdrawing, and so forth. These violations were not protested by the government, which has even gone so far as to dispatch a new head [of radio and television]. This shows that important governmental authorities have played a part in drawing up and implementing this conspiratorial plan. The result of this was that people who went to the polling booths did not even know the names of the candidates. We know what effect this sort of ignorance has on the result of the voting: For example, in Sanandaj, where 35,000 people voted in the town council elections, only 5,000 votes were cast in these elections.

2. The abnormal conditions in Kordestan occupy most people's minds, and there is an atmosphere there replete with anxiety and apprehension, because of the vitriolic propaganda put out by radio and television and the dispatch of the Corps of the Guards to various regions of Kordestan to carry out repression. In Marivan this resulted in people made homeless and in protest marches from other Kurdish towns.

3. If Messrs Rahmani and Fatehi, the elected representatives, were to travel to other towns in Kordestan, you would see that, like the representatives under the former regime, not a single person would know them or would even have heard their names.

4. On election day, 20 minibuses were used to carry people from the Zanjan constituency to vote for Rahmani in Zanjan.

5. In one of the districts, unfair advantage was taken of the people's ignorance and election supervisors told people wishing to vote for Saremeddin Sadeq-Vaziri and Yusuf Ardalan that the ballot boxes they saw were for Rahman and Javad Fatehi, and that the boxes for the others would be brought later.

6. The list of candidates available was the primary list, and the names of candidates who had withdrawn were not erased. When people tried to obtain information at the polling booths as to the position of Seyyed Jalal Hoseyni, Hoseyn Khaligi and Behruz Soleymani, who had withdrawn in favor of Sadeq-Vaziri and Ardalan, they were told that there could be no explanations regarding this, since campaigning on election day was prohibited.

7. Cases were seen where single individuals were bringing several identity cards to vote in place of the holders of the cards. The election supervisors in many of the constituencies were outsiders, and members of the construction jihad [the imam's holy war for construction] as, for example, at Darreh.

At a village called Kuleh-Sarew, in the Kamyaran region, the voting actually took place 30 days before the elections, with the votes being cast by the village mullah and one or two others in favor of Muftizadeh, (who had in fact withdrawn his candidates).

8. Because of the occupation of the radio and television station there was no way in which rumors could be scotched. In some of the mosques, the voters were being told by the election supervisors that Sadeq-Vaziri and Ardalan had withdrawn their candidature..

We hereby declare that in the elections to the consultative assembly, and in other elections, representatives of the Kurdish people should be elected and not the representatives of various provinces, and that this should be carried out in democratic manner, without fraud and deception or under guards from the outside and army tanks.

In view of the foregoing, we declare the result of the elections of Kordestan null and void, and we consider the result a further blot on the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic and incriminating evidence revealing the government's antidemocratic nature.

[Signed] The Council for Coordination of Kurdish Associations, 5 August 1979.

In addition to this, a member of the Sanandaj of the branch of the Democratic Party of Kordestan told AYANDEGAN: "In general, the Democratic Party of Kordestan approves the elections themselves, but not the way in which they were held." The Sanandaj office of the supporters of the organization of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq also issued an announcement protesting against the Kordestan elections, and giving reasons for the absence of electioneering, the public not being informed and healthy election campaigning not taking place. The statement mentions the dispatch of armed forces to the area, the imtimidation of the people, the occupation of the radio and television by one faction, and the people's active participation in marches and their solidarity with the Marivan refugees, as well as the concern of the people of the towns of Saqqiz, Bukan, Baneh and Kamyaran with the plight of the people of Marivan.

The following appears in the statement:"...but the result of the elections is more interesting than the people of Kordestan thought would be the case. And it has astonished everyone acquainted with Kordestan's problems. Let us just suppose that the people wished to vote exclusively for the religious forces, for the sheykhs, the akhunds [type of preacher], the Hijjatol Islams and the Hojjatol Sadats, and furthermore let us make the dubious assumption that the people considered the clerics experts, fitted to the task of studying the constitution. In such a situation, which of the clerics would they choose? The majority of the people of Kordestan are Sunnis. Of course, most of the inhabitants of Bijar and Gharaveh are Shi'ite. And now the question must be answered: How is it possible that in all the Sunni cities, (with their religious and leftist leanings) they cannot find anyone to elect, but two persons from two little Shi'ite towns can suddenly capture the majority vote. Obviously, our people know that we do not believe in Shi'ite and Sunni religious differences, but that our belief is that although the Kordestan problem has become entwined with that of religion, the foundation of these differences is a national and class problem.

Small Turnout for Kordestan Elections

LD081609 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 6 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Sanandaj, AYANDEGAN correspondent--The people did not give a good reception to the elections in Kordestan for the council of experts. Over 4 million stayed away and only 82,000 votes were cast in the whole province. Of this number, 5,000 were cast in the town of Sanandaj, where the population numbers 120,000 with 53,264 at Gharaveh, and 24,394 at Bijar. The remainder, 22,000 votes, were counted in Saqqiz, Baneh, Kanyaran, Marivan and Divan Darreh.

MARIVAN POPULATION PROTESTS OVER TROOP PRESENCE

LD081457 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 6 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Excerpt] Sanandaj, AYANDEGAN correspondent--Although the people of Marivan have returned, Marivan is more or less at a standstill, and only a small number of the town's shops are open.

In a conversation which the Ayandegan correspondent had with a Marivan town council headquarters communications official, it was learned that on Saturday the people of Marivan had protested against the presence of 100 armed troops stationed in the town. Since coming into the town they have shown no desire to cooperate with the town council but have tried to exercise control independently which has resulted in a protest by the town council.

AYATOLLAH MAHALLATI PROTESTS AGAINST ELECTION AT FARS

LD081530 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 6 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Shiraz, AYANDEGAN correspondent--Following the elections in Fars Province for the Council of Experts; thousands of people of Shiraz congregated at the home of Ayatollah Sheykh Baha'uddin Mahallati and voiced their protest at the manner in which the elections had taken place.

The people at the gathering believed that influence had been exercised in the elections, and that coercion and intimidation had kept the true representatives of the people from being elected.

They also said that in most of the polling stations throughout Fars Province, a number of interested parties had turned the result of the election upside down by imposing their own ideas in facor of certain candidates.

Meanwhile, many telegrams protested interference which had taken place in the elections in fars were sent to Ayatollah Manallati, Ayatollah Mahallati then sent a telegram to Prime Minister Bazargan demanding that a delegation should be sent to conduct an inquiry into the electionns in Fars. The text of the telegram to the prime minister says.

His Excellency, Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Goverrment of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In view of the malpractices, deception and exercise of influence which have been observed in the elections and the flood of complaints from various classes which have reached me, I consider it necessary for you to send to Fars Province as soon as possible a delegation to conduct an inquiry into this delicate and perilous matter. It is obvious that such dubious elections, held in an atmosphere of represssion and a climate that is anything but free, cannot be accepted either by myself or all the people of Fars.

Dated 11th of the blessed month of Ramadan, 1399, 13 Mordad 1358 [4 Aug 79]

[Signed] Baha'uddin Mahallati.

In addition, hundreds of people from Shiraz gathered at Mahdiyeh to reject the Fars elections and condemned the interference that had taken place. In a speech, Hojjatol-Eslam Messahi strongly condemned interference in elections during the Islamic revolution. He said: "Many people have come to me and complained that in some of the polling stations a faction was influencing votes in favor of certain individuals, through the the use of intimidation and physical force. Someone by the name of Mahammadi said he had been forced to vote for four candidates for the Council of Experts with threats, and when he protested there was a fight in which he was knifed. In some of the consitituencies, voters were told that they had to vote only for the four candidates chosen by the seminarists of the theological seminary Elmiyeh of Com, since they were chosen by the Imam, whereas in fact Imam Khomeyni has never supported any particular candidate for the Council of Experts, in Fars Province, or anywhere in the country.

"In one of the constituencies, women were compelled to vote for certain persons and were told that if they did not vote for those the imam had chosen, their marriages would be annulled."

Finally, those in the gathering dispersed at the insistence of Hojjatoleslam Mesbahi, although they wished to hold a march.

The View of Ayatollah Dastgheyb

Following these events, Ayatollah Seyyed Abdolhuseyn Dastgheyb declared in a discussion: "As far as I have been informed, the elections were held in a proper manner, and members of the council of election supervisors were chosen by the people. Of course, I do believe that mistakes have been made in the constituencies, and the best thing is for a delegation to come from Tehran and conduct an enquiry into the matter as has been requested. In general I have no precise information as to any acts of treason against the elections, and I do not regard them unfavorably. The best thing is for a delegation to look into them.

AZARBAYJAN MUSLIM PEOPLE'S REPUBLICAN PARTY CONDEMNS ELECTIONS

LD081611 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 6 Aug 79 p 12 LD

[Text] Tabriz, AYANDEGAN correspondent--The Muslim People's Republican Party has published an announcement on the elections addressed to the people of Azarbayjan. The text follows:

Honorable people of Azarbayjan:

During the elections for "experts" by the responsible authorities of the province, including the governor-general, the governor and other associated authorities, influence was brought to bear. You, the honorable people of Azerbayjan who voted for your true candidates, have had your votes trampled underfoot. In due course, strong and substantial evidence will be produced to prove this. For years the rights of the oppressed people of Azarbayjan have been destroyed, while you, the people, have been subjected to the brutality and oppression by government agents. This year, as in past years, a great injustice has befallen the people of Azarbayjan, and in particular the heroic people of Tabriz. Now you, the vigilant and shrewd people of Azarbayjan, are not incapable of pursuing your human and sacred rights: Your silence during these sensitive times is due to the fact that you are complying with the instructions given by the supreme Shi'ite religious authority [a reference to Shari'atmadari]. If the government authorities concerned pay no attention to our fundamental and logical protests, it is they who will be directly responsible for the consequences."

The election committee, the Muslim People's Republican Party of Iran, Tabriz.

Dr Sarikhani, governor of Tabriz, told newsmen at 11 o'clock yesterday morning that there had been influence brought to bear in the constituencies, and regulations had been violated. "I do not believe these elections were held properly and correctly, and I have good reasons for saying this.

"This applies to the voting at most of the polling stations, but I did not invalidate the elections since this would have created a disturbance. I turned the matter over to the elections executive board, and they will have to decide on this. So far, numerous complaints have reached my office."

Asked whether the elections would be invalidated or not, the governor said there was a fifty-fifty chance that this would happen; for "these elections were unlawful, unless I am in the wrong."

Asked whether the government possessed adequate executive strength in the elections or not, he said: "To some extent, it might be said that in these elections the government did not have sufficient executive strength, since when I was inspecting the Bahman 29 polling station, I was arrested by armed men, who stopped my car for half an hour. I got the feeling that I was in a weak position, and that the real power was in the hands of a group of thugs."

DELEGATIONS SENT TO BORUJEN TO INVESTIGATE ELECTIONS

LD081834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Following the events which took place in Borujen 2 days ago and the protests of the inhabitants of the city about the way the elections for the council of experts were held in that city, Dr Taleqani, the governor general of Bakhtiari and Chahar Mahal, today in an exclusive interview with the correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY said:

Last Monday, we were informed that the city of Borujen had come to a standstill. I immediately informed the Interior Ministry, and in a cable I asked it to send a delegation to investigate the demands of the people of Borujen. A delegation composed of three persons was sent by the Interior Ministry to the province immediately. It met and held talks with various groups of people, with the head of the Islamic Revolution Committee of Borujen, with the person who was a candidate for election to the council of experts, as well as with the members of the central supervisory committee of the elections.

Dr Taleqani said: The members of this delegation promised the people of Borujen that they would directly report the result of their investigations and the views of the people to the prime minister and the Interior Ministry. He added: Yesterday afternoon as the members of the delegation were returning to Tehran, the people of Borujen also ended their sit in.

Dr Taleqani, the governor general of Bakhtiari and Chahar Mahal, explaining about the closure of the government departments in the province of Bakhtiari and Chahar Mahal, said: This report is not correct. The government departments were closed only in Borujen.

The governor general added that following the protests of the inhabitants of Borujen about the manner in which the elections were held, at the orders of the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, Ayatollah Montazeri dispatched a delegation composed of three clergymen headed by Hojjat ol-Islam Haj Sheykh Mohammad Yazdi to Borujen to investigate the demands of the people of Borujen. According to the reports we have received, Eng Kazem Bojnurdi, the governor general of Esfahan, is also accompanying this delegation.

AFGHANISTAN

MASS MEETINGS IN SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT CONTINUE

LD082034 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Today again thousands of our noble and valiant people held mass revolutionary meetings and marches in support and defense oi the 5 August communique of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and denounced the shameless and treacherous intervention and aggression by the narrowminded fanatics of Iran, the reactionary circles of Pakistan and the mercenaries of imperialism in the realm of our beloved homeland.

TARAKI ADDRESSES TRIBAL ELDERS FROM CHARMANG BAJAWAR

Part I

LD070110 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

["Highlights" of "recent" speech by Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council, to elders, ulemas and tribal representatives from Charmang Bajawar region; no date given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Welcome, my dears. I am very glad to meet you and talk to you openly. Afghanistan has indeed adopted such a (?path) which has no precedent in this region and even in Asia. Of course, before us some countries of Asia have adopted this path, but they were small in number. However, the people of Afghanistan compared to a large number of countries in the world have chosen a prideful path, full of grandeur, and this is the path of [word indistinct] and prosperity of the people of Afghanistan and that is why they have adopted it.

Some people ask us why Afghanistan has acted so. How did you think of it? And how did you carry on your struggles? Your revolution is shining in the world like a star, and so forth. We and the people of Afghanistan tell them: There were great gaps in the standard of living of the people here. The people of Afghanistan understood that these differences and gaps were the source of their misery and that these differences should have been wiped out. Therefore (?they have come when) the people came out to deal a heavy blow to all these differences and in this manner they staged the Great Sawr Revolution.

Of course, the (?class) political consciousness of the people has not been developed much, but just (?14) years ago the sons and daughters of Afghanistan focused their attention to the real cause of their destitution and hardships and launched such actions which finally led to great changes in the [words indistinct] in Afghanistan.

I used to say that the revolution of Afghanistan is a penetrating force and [words indistinct] the reactionary circles of Pakistan and the fanatics of Iran are trying their best to suppress (?the Great Sawr) and bring to failure our revolution, but the revolution of Afghanistan is going to enter in their countries. The toilers of this region, whether they are advanced or backward, will (?take) the same path which has been adopted by the people of Afghanistan. Thus they are trying to bring this revolution to failure, but they will fail and be wiped out themselves.

The great and [word indistinct] leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, said: It was by the virtue of the party that we disclosed and found out the social, economic and political differences and gaps in Afghanistan. When the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was founded here it disclosed who were the real enemies of the people of Afghanistan. It was not only one person who was the enemy of the people. We always used to tell our people that the king was not the only enemy of us but the king was at the head of our enemies and that all feudal lords and feudalism were our enemies, and of course, the real leader of feudalism was the monarchy and thus it should have been toppled down. When the Khalq regime came into being here everything changed and the old (?house) was destroyed.

The great leader of the people of Afghanistan and general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council said: I say once again: Had there not been any (?party) in Afghanistan the Great Sawr Revolution could not have been staged. When a small number from among us, the oppressed, realized what were the facts and who had the right they not only triumphed the Great Sawr Revolution but also got prepared to defend and protect this revolution by sacrificing all their lives and (?property). I tell you the truth (?and) I tell you responsibly that so far no feudal lord has said that he will not give his land for distribution. This shows that they knew [word indistinct] that leaving so vast lands uncultivated was not a legal act while their brothers were wandering (?around) hungry and (?thirsty).

They left with all pride their land to the destitute [word indistinct]. That is why I say that the people of Afghanistan are now getting organized into Committees for Defense of the Revolution purposefully. But our enemies (?who have been) [word indistinct] by the imperialists or encouraged by the reactionary circles of Pakistan and Iran to flee away from Afghanistan, or used against the [word indistinct] in this way they make all efforts to invade, to interfere in our internal affairs in the guise of (?several) [word indistinct] and thus to [word indistinct] our security here or try to (?fail) the revolution.

Part II

LD081522 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

["Second part of highlights of address given recently by the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, before an audience of tribals in Charmang Bajawar"--read by announcer]

[Text] The people of Afghanistan have realized these intrigues. They are all one set; the agents of tyranny, their rented mullahs, cannot harm our revolution [words indistinct]. We tell the imperialists and reactionaries once again to stop interfering in our internal affairs and avoid hatching conspiracy against us because their conspiracies will serve no purpose except to intensify the hatred of the people of Afghanistan toward the imperialists and reactionaries and make them brave further and make the people of Afghanistan unite further than they are now. Remember the people of Afghanistan have been united to defend their revolution and protect the great gains they have achieved as a result of the Great Sawr Revolution. However, I say again that Pathans and Baluchis have the same duty as other tribespeople of Afghanistan to protect their revolution, and they can gain the same benefits as the people of Afghanistan have, because Afghanistan is their home, the people of Afghanistan are their brothers, and they should get united.

Their unity rests on the defense of the Great Sawr Revolution. They should be ready to know the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution as their own enemies and its friends as their own friends. We are sure that fraternal Muslims in (?Sind) and Punjab will adopt the same approach in defense of the revolution in Pakistan. This will be their own private affair. We should defend the Great Sawr Revolution materially, morally, in action and in words because their enemies are striving hard not to allow their toilers (?to get) enlightened. The enemies of toilers [word indistinct] have much desire to bring the Great Sawr Revolution to failure. But we say that the toiling Muslims of Afghanistan are not alone. In the first place the toilers of all over the world are behind them, and in the second place it is especially the duty of the toilers of Sind and Punjab to stand behind them. It is their (?solemn) mission to take a firm stand against all these reactionaries and agents of foreigners.

Similarly, it is the duty of all soldiers of Iran, too, to (?defend) their fanatic leaders who are fanatic Shi'ites. It is their wish and aspiration to instigate the Shi'ites in Afghanistan against us and deceive them by saying this or that is said by imam. I tell him that we consider him as Persian and nothing else. He wants to use fanaticism, to use any kind of weaponry against the revolution of Afghanistan. It is not only the duty of our toilers to dismiss his [word indistinct]; it is also the duty of holy people of Iran to (?bind) their fanatics and tell them not to make enemies against Afghanistan and avoid interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Like the Pathans and Baluchis of this region and all Punjabis and Sindis, all citizens of Iran also have the duty to support the Great Sawr Revolution and defend it.

The [word indistinct] and citizens of Iran should defend our revolution because if this revolution is forging ahead here, their inalienable rights there can be insured because there in Afghanistan now all the nationalities, whether Pathan or [word indistinct], Hazara or Uzbek, Turkman or Baluchi, [word indistinct] enjoy their rights and live happily. The justice that has come to Afghanistan as a result of the Great Sawr Revolution can be of great benefit to the nationalities of Iran, like Baluchis [word indistinct] Turkmen, Azerbaijanis, [word indistinct]. All these nationalities also will enjoy such inalienable rights as the nationalities of Afghanistan now enjoy as a result of the Great Sawr Revolution. The imperialists are also firmly against (?us) and they should be and we have no doubt that they are against us. It is because the Great Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan (?has triumphed) and the concept of class struggle is [word indistinct]. This class struggle is a [word indistinct] against their interests. It is a state of toilers which is established here and this state is not like the past (?state which) received instruction and consultation from them and whatever they wanted was being done here. Now it is an independent state and a nonaligned country.

It is (?such a state) which never existed in the history of Afghanistan. Now such a state has come into being which does not accept interference from any foreigner whether it is friend or foe. Of course, the working class and peasant countries are our friends and we both strive together. However, we never accept the interference of anyone in Afghanistan and neither (?do) our friends want to interfere in our internal affairs. It is only the imperialists who make efforts to reverse the wheel of history here. Thus they are mounting a (?protest struggle against) us and incite and instigate their nations against us with the money [words indistinct] and send them to our country for subversive activites. [passage indistinct]

They have no other motive but subversion by agents that they send to Afghanistan. They kill anyone who merely mentions the name of Islam, anyone who says prayers or observes Ramadan or performs the Haj ritual in any genuine spirit. They carry out propaganda at the instigation of imperialists and their latest subversion is then immediately issued on the radio [words indistinct] inspired, saying that Islam is doomed in Afghanistan, Islam is in danger and this and that.

But the people of Afghanistan--Pathans, Baluchis--soon realize that it is only the despots and unjustified efforts of the enemies of the revolution and thus they laugh at them. They saw and see that there is every opportunity in Afghanistan for performing the tenets of Islam. We will appreciate [word indistinct] prayers and [word indistinct] imams and we will not even think of opposing it. But the imperialists and their agents were dismayed because in Afghanistan there is no question of (?limitation) on Islam. Here, Islam is totally free, as it has been since 1300 years. It is still prevailing yet in [word indistinct] manner.

We have stopped things antisocialist from every point of view, that is, we have banned usury, mortgage, trading of human beings--that is, women--and we banned corruption, and this in itself is a great triumph for Islam. We rendered this service, and when the enemies of our state and faith failed in their propaganda, they resorted to other publicity. Sometimes they say that here there is not security [words indistinct]. They level all these accusations against us and rouse the suspicion of our people and our toilers and toilers of the region and the world's workers and we say they are despotic and unreliable (?bandits). [passage indistinct]

GDR PEACE, SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION PRESENTS GIFT

LD082136 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Peace and Solidarity Organization of the GDR has donated some goods to the Peace and Solidarity Organization of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Interflug plane carrying the goods arrived at Kabul airport this morning. The gifts were delivered at Kabul airport to Dr Asadollah Amin, second deputy foreign minister, by Rudi Hoeppner, deputy chief of the Peace and Solidarity Organization of the GDR, which were accepted with due appreciation.

After delivering the goods to Dr Amin, Hoeppner told a BAKHTAR correspondent that these goods constitute a small sample of the warm and sincere feelings of the people of the GDR toward the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He appreciated the changes after the invincible Sawr Revolution, led by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, attained by the people of Afghanistan and he once again expressed the deep solidarity of the people of the GDR for the people of Afghanistan.

The gifts include medicinal equipment, medicine, education equipment as well as a gift from the GDR's youth organization to the Khalqi youth organization of Afghanistan.

INDIA

CHARAN SINGH GOVERNMENT TO STRENGTHEN TIES WITH USSR

BK090342 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Charan Singh, has assured the Soviet Union that his government will try to strengthen the friendly relations with that country and enlarge bilateral cooperation. The assurance has been conveyed in a telegram to the Soviet prime minister, Mr Kosygin, thanking him for the felicitations he sent to Mr Charan Singh on his assumption of office as prime minister.

The external affairs minister has, in another message to the Soviet foreign minister, expressed the confidence that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the two countries will further strengthen to the mutual benefit of the two nations.

Mr Charan Singh's assurance has been welcomed by the Soviet press. TASS said the relations between the two countries have now acquired a high degree of maturity and these have not been affected by the sweeping political changes in India.

JUSTICE HIDAYATULLAH ELECTED UNOPPOSED AS VICE PRESIDENT

BK091026 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The former chief of justice of India, Mr Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah, has been declared elected vice president. Returning officer for the vice presidential election, Mr S.S. Bhalerao, made the formal announcement soon after the deadline for the withdrawal of nominations ended at 1500 this afternoon. Mr Justice Hidayatullah, who is the all-party consensus candidate, has been elected unopposed following the rejection of all the other nominations. Mr Hidayatullah is expected to be sworn in as the new vice president on the 31st of this month. The term of Mr B.D. Jatti, holding the office of vice president, ends by midnight of the 30th of this month.

JANATA LEADER VIEWS SURVIVAL OF SINGH GOVERNMENT AS REMOTE

BK090907 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, has expressed the view that the Charan Singh government getting a vote of confidence in parliament on the 20th of this month is remote. He told UNI [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA] in Srinagar before leaving for Delhi this morning that there are ample indications that Mr Charan Singh's government may lose the vote of confidence. On the question of support from the AIA-DMK [All India Anna-Dravida Munnetra Kazgham], the CPI-M [Communist Party of India--Marxists] and the Akali Dal [to the Janata Party], the Janata Party president said their response has always been there and all these parties are friendly to the Janata Party. It is for them to take a decision on extending support to the Janata Party, he added.

RAM ALLEGES HOUSE BEING WATCHED, PHONES TAPPED

BK081602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha, Mr Jagjivan Ram, has said that the present coalition government has no policy, nor is it competent to formulate any. He was replying to questions by newsmen in New Delhi this evening.

Mr Jagjivan Ram said he is not aware of any letter reported to have been written by Mr Charan Singh to Mr Morarji Desai when he was the home minister about corruption charges against Mr H.N. Bahuguna.

Replying to a question, he said he has not yet decided to move a motion of no confidence against the Charan Singh ministry in the (?20 August) session of Parliament. He alleged that his house has been under watch for the last few days by the CID [Criminal Investigation Department] Special Branch. He said this used to happen during the days of Mrs Gandhi's regime. Mr Jagjivan Ram also alleged that his telephones are being tapped.

He said he will visit Madras this Sunday when he expects to meet the Tamil Nadu chief minister, Mr M.G. Ramachandran.

DALAI LAMA REGRETS BHUTAN'S DECISION ON TIBETANS

BK081207 Hong Kong AFP in English 0923 GMT 8 Aug 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Aug (AFP)--The representative of the Dalai Lama in New Delhi has described as "most unfortunate and regrettable" the recent decision of the Bhutanese Government to repatriate Tibetan refugees living in the Himalayan kingdom.

In a statement here the representative, Rinchen Sadutshang, claimed that the refugees were being made "a scapegoat for certain political developments over which they have no control." The reference was apparently to the incidents in early 1974 in which the Tibetan refugees were accused of being involved in a plot to overthrow the king of Bhutan Jigme Singye Wangchuk.

The latest Bhutanese decision was, however, reported to have resulted from the refugees' refusal to accept citizenship of the kingdom. A resolution adopted by its National Assembly said that "about 4,000 Tibetan refugees who have refused to accept the Bhutanese citizenship should be repatriated forthwith to the north (China) as they posed a threat to national security."

An estimated 7,000 Tibetans are living in Bhutan since they fled Tibet following the Dalai Lama's escape to India in 1959.

Mr Sadutshang said the National Assembly's decision was "in direct contravention of the U.N. Charter, the declaration of human rights and international convention and protocol governing refugees." He said the only alternative now before these Tibetans would be to appeal to the Indian Government to accommodate them also in this country.

Mr Sadutshang denied that the refugees were in any way involved in the alleged plot against the king.

PAKISTAN

CREDITOR CONSORTIUM TO BE ASKED TO RESCHEDULE DEBT

BK081258 Hong Kong AFP in English 0759 GMT 8 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 8 Aug (AFP)--Pakistan has asked its consortium of Western creditor nations for a meeting to discuss rescheduling of its debt, an authoritative source said today.

Last May the consortium promised aid of 670 million dollars, but Pakistan has had to pay out 771 million dollars in debt servicing, this year.

Officials from Pakistan would argue at the meeting that the country's balance of payments has been hard hit by the latest rise in oil rates. Pakistan has been asking for debt rescheduling since June last year.

SRI LANKA

PARLIAMENT TO INVESTIGATE OPPOSITION ALLEGATIONS

BK081624 Hong Kong AFP in English 1605 GMT 8 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Colombo, 8 Aug (AFP)--Parliament today decided to appoint a select committee to inquire into allegations made by the opposition leader of police complicity in some killings in Jaffna in the north last month after a state of emergency was declared there.

The opposition leader Mr Appapillai Amrithalingam, who is also leader of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) which is agitating for a separate state for the minority Tamils, had made the allegations in a letter sent to President J.P. Jayewardene.

Mr. Jayewardene in reply had proposed the appointment of a select committee which would include representatives of all the three parties in Parliament to inquire into the complaint.

President Jayewardene declared a state of emergency in Jaffna District on July 11 and ordered the security forces to eliminate terrorism unleashed there by a group of militant youth backing the TULF demand for a separate state.

The TULF today partially lifted its five-weeks old boycott of Parliament and asked its member for Jaffna to attend the House when the move to appoint the select committee was discussed. The 15 other members of the party continued to keep away.

The TULF launched its boycott in protest against the redemarcation of the boundaries of two administrative districts in the north which they claimed would make Tamils a minority in one of their districts.

The TULF parliamentary group met today to discuss whether they should call off their boycott and put off a final decision for a later date.

BRIEFS

GAS FIELD DISCOVERY IN AFGHANISTAN--A large gas reserve has recently been discovered by domestic and foreign experts 30 km from Sheberghan city. A source at the northern oil and gas exploration authority said that thanks to the attention of our Khalqi Government and the all-round efforts of our patriotic engineers and workers, a large gas field has been discovered 30 km northwest of Sheberghan city as the result of drilling in the fourth zone. This is the first gas reserve in Afghanistan discovered at a depth of 4,190 feet. The reserve is expected to yield 220,000 cubic meters of gas per 24 hours. Similarly, there are signs of the existence of an oilfield in the vicinity of the reserve and exploration work is in progress. [Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 6 Aug 78 BK]